Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,419—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1898.

... OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

BAILEY'S (UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE) HOTEL

Complete Sanitation. Electric Light Throughout. Lifts.

Contains over 300 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the Midst of the Fashionable Quarter.

MODERATE TARIFF.

GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	24th Sept.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th „
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th „
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	19th „
† CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th „
† CARTHAGE	5296	C. Gadd	24th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	31st „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 A.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,280	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mocozzi	3,305	24th Sept.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 7th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS, FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
BALAZIE	4,255	C. Seillet	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 300 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purpose registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for changes of Travellers to all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons on the 27th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 29th September, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohamra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 27th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing of any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 27th Sept., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 24th September, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 24th September, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat hybrid, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK of MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE, at Greatly Reduced Prices. Theodolites from Rs. 64, upwards. For lists apply to The SUPERINTENDENT, Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of Erythroxylon Coca, is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of exhaustion, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.

Coca Wine appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. FOR PREVENTING OR CURING SEA SICKNESS IT IS NOT SURPASSED BY ANY OTHER REMEDY.

Per Bottle—Cash, Rs. 2-8; Credit, Rs. 2-14.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Applications to

DR. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1898, at the rate of Eight per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 14th instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1898.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME will be OPENED for the SEASON on 1st October. The New Children's Ward will be ready for occupation on 15th October.

Application for admission should be made to the Physician in charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a certificate from a Medical Officer.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1898, at 3-15 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st September to 5th October, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1898.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September to 5th October 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1898.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the undersigned up to FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for the supply of the following oils during the year 1899:—

84 tons SHALE OIL.
300 tons PETROLEUM (Axle Oil).
28 tons A high FLASHING MINERAL OIL (250 ° to 300° F).

Delivery will have to be made in monthly lots of 7 tons, 25 tons & 4 tons respectively, or varied, as may be directed from time to time.

Samples of Oils offered of not less than 1 gallon must accompany the tenders.

Form of tender can be had on application at this office.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be sealed & marked "TENDERS FOR OILS."

Parel Works, 14th September, 1898.

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

WENCESLAUS PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.
GEORGE HARDING FEARN, late of Karachi, European Inhabitant.
JOHN MARSHALL, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.
MANOCKJI DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, late of Aden.
DAMODER CASSINATH PATWARDHAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
DAYABHAI HURKISSONDAS and BAI CHANDA his widow late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants.
BALKRISHNA VISHWANATH SARANGDHAR, Late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
LUKIMON SITARAM PATASKER, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
TULSIRAM JEWRAKAN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed and claims received, after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 16th September, 1898.

BURN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY was formed in 1895 to acquire and carry on as from 1st January, 1895, as a going concern the old established business of Burn and Co., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, etc., etc., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Raneegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 18,00,000

Consisting of 7 per cent. Preference Shares	Rs.	6,00,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to vendors)	„	12,00,000
	Rs.	18,00,000
To which must be added an issue of Debenture at 6 per cent. for	Rs.	15,00,000
	Rs.	33,00,000

From the date of acquisition to 30th April, 1898, the profits have been as shown hereunder viz:—

From 1st January 1895, to 30th April 1895 (16 months)	Rs.	6,52,253
From 1st May 1896, to 30th April 1897	„	3,94,769
From 1st May 1897, to 30th April 1898	„	3,81,206

and after paying interest on Debentures and Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares, the Company has been able to put aside to Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000 and to Debentures Sinking Fund Rs. 1,42,500.

These figures denote the position and strength of the Company, the condition of the money market during the past three years notwithstanding, but in order to maintain that position, and at the same time to meet the requirements of an increasing business further capital is required.

The Directors have, therefore, determined to issue 7,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each in the increased capital of the Company created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 14th day of April 1898 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered Office No. 7, Hastings Street) as Preference Shares in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum.

Those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th September, 1898, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held and the public are invited to tender for what remain available, in the annexed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Calcutta, The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to noon on FRIDAY, the 30th September 1898, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of share on 1st October, 1898.

If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares allotted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.

No application below par will be considered.

BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th Sept., 1898.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
The Managing Agents,
Messrs. BURN & Co., Ld.,
Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to apply for .... new 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares in the above Company created by the resolution passed on the 14th day of April, 1898, at Rs........per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs.........being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares in whole or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Name in full ....
Address ....
Date ....
Signature ....

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS

BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL OF

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.

FINEST YORK HAMS OF ALL SIZES,
HARRIS'S WILTSHIRE BACON,
CHEDDAR, GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA, STILTON,
GLOSTER AND DUTCH CHEESES.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES AND FIDELITY INSURANCE GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 600 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...FCS. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,500 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks, cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) FCS. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......FCS. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS,

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1½ per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

57, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 81, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July 1898.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES, WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

		Rs.
1449.	Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	30
1445.	Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	35
1483.	Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1225.	Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.	Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.	Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.	Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.	Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.	Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	65
1388A.	Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "Excelsior" Model, best bar, Octagon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
	Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	160

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1268.	Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality	5
1229.	Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch	6
1422.	Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	28

TWELVE LENS.

1268A-13.	Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts	35
1268-15.	Do. do.	42
1268-17.	Do. do.	45
1268-19.	Do. do.	48

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.

A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case	225
Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case	250

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE C
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers:—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

THE NEAREST APPROACH TO A GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 1.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 2.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 3.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 4.
BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 1.
BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Range Finders.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rules (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.

Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Cartridge Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Tracing Sectional Paper.
Engineers' Glazed Papers for Ferro-Prussiate Process.
Marion's Ferro-Prussiate Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist Water Colours in Pans.
Slow-drying Water Colours in Tubes.
Oil Colours in Tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable Hair Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.

Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Prepared Panels.
Tinted Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.
Easels.
Sketching Stools.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Globes.
Gold and Silver Pencils.
High Class Print.
Picture Framing.

Despatch Boxes.
Cash Boxes.
Sundries.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
EVENING CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH,
AT 9-30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. COLLETTE and the Officers some Members of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry will assist the Society.

PART I.

1 Overture ....Rosamunde ....Schubert
BY THE ORCHESTRA.
2 Solo............Priere ....Gounod
Mr. BINNING
3 Vocal Duet ...Maiglockchen ....Mendelssohn.
Miss WARD and Miss A. WARD.
4 Violin Solo ...Romance en Re (by Special Request) ....Wolff
Mrs COLLIE
5 Solo ....But the Lord is mindful of His own (St Paul) ....Mendelssohn
Madame LILY HOWARD
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
6 —— ....La chasse aux papillons........E Gillet
BY THE ORCHESTRA.

PART II.

1 Cantata......The Feast of Adonis............Jensen
For Solo and Chorus with Orchestra
About 100 Performers.
2 Chorus ......Festgesang ....Mendelssohn.
(English words—Hark the Herald Angels Sing)
With Brass Wind Accompaniment.
Honorary Conductor—Lieut-Col MARTIN.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Re. 1.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that if any persons have any COMPLAINTS or GRIEVANCES about PLAGUE administration they should promptly bring them to the notice of the DISTRICT PLAGUE OFFICER of the District concerned.

J. H. DUBOULAY,
Deputy Commissioner, Plague Operations.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 23rd September, 1898.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi held on FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1898, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were drawn:—

No. 83 STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE Coy.
No. 121 do
No. 156 do
No. 159 do
No. 302 do
No. 341 do
No. 358 do
No. 501 { KHAN BAHADUR A. D. HUSSANALLI EFFENDI.
No. 533 do
No. 650 do

and it is hereby notified that the above named holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full, together with interest on or after 1st October 1898.

By Order,
R. H. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 17th September, 1898.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..............Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

PROSPECTUS.
INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 17th October, 1898, at the undermentioned Stations for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the Military Assistant-Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service for which there are only two vacancies this year.—

Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, Karachi
Do do Mhow do Mhow
Do do Poona do Poona
Do do Nagpur do Kamptee

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificate showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on any day, except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

GENUINE HUMBER CYCLES.

IT having come to our Notice that some CYCLES under the name "HUMBER" are being imported by some irresponsible parties in Bombay and elsewhere who are not our appointed Agents, we beg to CAUTION the PUBLIC that GENUINE HUMBER CYCLES can only be obtained from our DULY APPOINTED AGENTS.

MESSRS. BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,

and that all other Cycles offered for sale by others as Humbers are either spurious imitations, not Genuine Humbers, or they are very old-patterned clearance sale Machines.

We shall be obliged to Cyclists drawing our attention to such dealers and their wares.

HUMBER AND CO. EXTENSION, LD., LONDON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy....................Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER,
135, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

The price of the following books reduced from Rs. 1-4 to Re. 1.

ALLEN (Grant).
The Beckoning Hand.
Babylon.
Philistia.
For Maimie's Sake.
In All Shades.
The Devil's Die.
This Mortal Coil.
The Tents of Shem.
The Great Taboo.
Dumaresq's Daughter.
AINSWORTH (Harison).
Spanish Match.
Cardinal Pole. Old Court.
John Law. Myddleton Pomfret.
Leaguer of Lathom. The Constable De Bourbon.
BESANT (Walter) and JAS. RICE.
With Harp and Crown.
This Son of Vulcan.
My Little Girl.
The Case of Mr. Lucraft.
By Celias Arbour.
The Monks of Thelma.
The Seamy Side.
The Chaplain of the Fleet.
BESANT (Sir Walter).
All Sorts and Conditions of Men.
The Captain's Room.
Dorothy Forster.
Uncle Jack and other Stories.
Herr Paulus.
The Bell of St. Pauls.
The Holy Rose.
Armoral of Lyonesse.
Beyond the Dreams of Avarice.
Children of Gibeon.
BRET, HARTE.
Gabriel Conroy.
An Heiress of Red Dog.
Luck of Roaring Camp.
Californian Stories.
Flip.
Mariya.
A Phyllis of the Sierras.
BUCHANAN (Robert).
The Shadow of the Sword.
Foxglove Manor.
A Child of Nature.
Matt.
God and the Man.
The Heir of Linne.
The Martyrdom of Madeline.
Love Me for Ever.
Woman and the Man.
Annan Water.
The New Abelard.
COLLINS (Mortimer).
Transmigration.
Sweet Anne Page.
From Midnight to Midnight.
A Fight with Fortune.
COLLINS (Mortimer) and FRANCES.
Blacksmith and Scholar.
The Village Comedy.
You Play Me False.
Sweet and Twenty.
Frances.
COLLINS (Wilkie).
Antonina.
Heart and Science.
Basil.
I Say No.
Hide and Seek.
The Evil Genius.
The Dead Secret.
Little Novels.
My Miscellanies.
The Legacy of Cain.
Armadale.
Man and Wife.
Poor Miss Finch.
The New Magdalen.
The Frozen Deck.
The Two Destinies.
The Haunted Hotel.
The Fallen Leaves.
Jezebel's Daughter.
The Black Robe.
DONOVAN (Dick).
Detective Stories.
The Man Hunter.
In the Grip of the Law.
From Information Received.
The Man from Manchester.
GIBBON (Charles).
Queen of the Meadow.
The Dead Heart.
For the King.
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A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN [illegible] — Sent post free [illegible] ENGLAND. [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 55m. High water, 5-24m., 5-48a. Low water, 0-32m.

P. and O. s.s Peninsular, with English mails of 9th instant, due to arrive at day light.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

B. V. A., Cinderella Dance, Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 9 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Khoone Nahak by the Alfred Theatrical Company, 9 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, at 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Mr. Dhondy's team.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Elphinstone vs. Municipal.

Indo-Portuguese, C. C. vs. B. I. S. N. (return).

TOMORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 7-20m., 7-29a. Low water, 0-23m., 2-2a.

Araya Samaj, Samaj Mandir Hall, at 5 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Baronet.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. John Bright.

Persian Club vs. Liberal.

Noble vs. Esplanade C. C.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL.—Raja Bahadur Mussavur Jung, the head of the firm of Raja Deen Dayal and sons, has returned from Hyderabad to Bombay.

THE PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—The annual prize distribution of the Pathare Prabu Social Samaj will be held to-morrow at the "Air Hall" Zaoba House, Pallow Road, at 4-30 p.m.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held this evening at 5-30 in the Hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's Munshi will be in attendance.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per R. I. M. S Clive will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Monday.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, Marseilles and Europe, per s.s. Salsette, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

BAND AT THE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.—By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel E. S. Luard and officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform a programme of music at the "Foot-ball tournament," at 5 p.m. to-day.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Samshul-Olma Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, B. A., in Gujarati at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Subject:—The Existence of God.' Front seats will be provided for ladies.

HINDU UNION CLUB.—A Special General Meeting of the Club will be held in the hall of Mr. J S Sanzgiri, near the Tramway Terminus, Girgaum Road, to-day at 6 p. m, when the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C I E, the Honorary President of the Club will deliver an address in connection with the Anniversary of the late Mr. Justice K T Telang. The meeting is open to the public.

LOST FROM SAFE CUSTODY.—The steam ship Naseri, arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning from the Gulf Ports, with 96 passengers, 47 pilgrims, and 66 horses on board. The store keeper of the vessel reported to the Police on arrival, that one of the passengers had given him Rs. 96 for safe custody, out of which he returned him Rs. 26 during the voyage, and that on going to his box to take out the balance, he found it missing.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. H. Leard, Third Engineer on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam ship Chupra, has reported to the police that, on the morning of the 21st instant, while the vessel was in the B. I. Co's Dock, he placed five-sovereigns, a watch and a silver chain, in all valued at Rs. 126, in a drawer in his cabin. Shortly after the steamer left the dock that evening, he found the property missing from the drawer. Complainant believed, the property was stolen, while the vessel was in the Dock.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. L. Trevithick and Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day (weather permitting.)

I

March	Furchtlos and Treu	N N
Ductto	Excelsior	Balfe
Selection	On Scotch Melodies	Ackermann
Valse	La Toscana	Buccalosi
Gavotte	Entrancing	Boccotti
Galop	White and Black	Malggiani

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Mr. Allan F Turner the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the premises of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Ripon Road, touching the death of Antoo Dhakoo, aged twenty-five years. The deceased had been employed as an operative in the Indian Manufacturing Company for the last two months. On Thursday afternoon, he was standing at a machine, resting his left hand on the strap of the machine. Suddenly by the weight of his hand, the strap began to wind up, with the result that deceased was carried up, swung over the shafting and then thrown on to the machine. His left arm was severed from the shoulder, and both his legs were fractured. He was taken out of the mill in an unconscious state into the mill compound, where he died within a few minutes. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RASH RIDING.—About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening one Gunpat Ladoo a Hindu lad resident of Oomercarry was going along the Babulla Tank Road, when he was knocked down and run over by a horse that had been landed at the Prince's Dock and was being taken to the stables, by one Ahmed Hoosein, who instead of leading the animal, rode it and galloped along the Babulla Tank Road at full speed. The rider, who was an the wrong side of the road, continued his rapid career towards the grant Road; and although policemen posted at different streets and localities warned, him, he paid no heed to it, and kept on riding furiously. At the junction of Doctor Street and Grant Road, he knocked down another lad named Abdul Gafoor aged six years, causing injury to his head. The horse and its rider were eventually secured by Policeman No. 1529E at the junction of Bellasis and Morland Roads. The animal was then taken to the stables, where some water was given to it, but it expired shortly after. The injured persons were conveyed to the J J Hospital, where Gunpat was detained under treatment, but Abdul was allowed to go home, as his injuries were not of a serious nature. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the rider Ahmed Hoosein was charged before Mr. E. Wilkin, with rash riding. The case stands adjourned.

BURGLARY AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Jolliffe, charged Dhondu Sadu, a peon in the service of the Ripon Manufacturing Company, and Rama Tampa, a peon, wiht burglary and theft of currency notes, and a gold necklace, of the collective value of about Rs. 4,000. Superintendent Holdway conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Warden, pleader, defended the second accused, It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Bhimrao Atmatam, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy and Co, agents to the Ripon Manufacturing Company, that on the afternoon of Saturday last, the office was closed in the usual way. On the following Monday whan he went to the office he found that the carrency notes placed in the iron safe as well as the gold necklace were missing. The police were immediatly informed of the matter, and the two accused were arrested on suspicion. The accused took the police to a printing press in Cowaji Patel Tank street, where a friend of the accused gave up to the police a bundle containing seveial currency notes and the gold necklace. The first accused admitted his guilt, but said that it was the second accused who induced him to join in committing the offence. He further stated that the second accused obtained from him a spare key of the safe, with which he opened the safe and removed the property. The second accused pleaded not guilt to the charge and put in a plea of *alibi* The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced each of them to one years rigorous imprisonment.

MR. N.J. GUZDER AT GUNDEVI.—Mr. U. J. Guzder, of Bombay, paid a short visit to Gundevi, his native place. During his short stay, he was entertained at various places. There were great rejoicings here, in his honour, all evincing feelings of respect on the part of the towns people towards the Guzder family now resident in Bombay. He paid a visit to the Sir C. J, Ready Money Gundevi High School, of which he is a Trustee. There was a very large attendance of the leading towns people, and Mr. N. J. Guzder was voted to the chair. The Head Master Mr. K. N. Shringarpure B. A. during the course of reading the report of the School for the year 1897, expatiated at great length on the kind and benevolent deeds of his late lamented father, Mr. Jiwanji H. Guzder, to whose indefatigable efforts the School owes its present standing and prosperity, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the noble efforts made by him in co-operation with the other Trustees of the school. He also stated that the school had, during the last three years, passed eleven students at the University Examinations, Bombay. Some select recitations were then gone through by the students, at which the audience seemed to be highly pleased, Mr. N. J. Guzder, who rose amidst loud and prolonged cheers, thanked the towns-people for the trouble they took in coming over to the school, and assured them that he would never be found wanting in doing all within his power for the interest and the good of the Institution in their midst. He specially laid stress upon "Judge me not by words but by deeds." He made a donation of Rs. 100 to the school-funds and also promised to incur the expense of painting the new building erected in the school compound at a cost of Rs. 2,000. Mr. Hurral B. Desai of Gundevi proposed a vote of thanks to the President, which was duly supported and carried unanimously. Floral decorations and distribution of sweets to the boys, brought the proceedings to a close.

GANDEVI READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—In response to an invitation issued by Mr. B. K. Mistri, the Honorary Secretary of the above institution, the annual general meeting of the members was held, in the premises of the above institution, on Tuesday last. The hall of the Library was crowded to suffocation, as it was a great Parsi holiday, and besides Mr. Navrosji Jivanji Gazdar of Bombay, had promised to be present on the occasion. Rao Saheb Vishnu Balvant Gogte acting Wahivatdar, Gandevi, presided. The Honorary Secretary, having read his report, which showed, that the financial condition of the Library, had greatly [illegible] during the period under report, it was [illegible] ly improved [illegible] K. M. Shringarpure, B. A. Head [illegible] proposed by Mr. [illegible] S. Gandevi, and [illegible] unanimously [illegible] aster, Sir. C. J. Rea [illegible] confirmed, (2) [illegible] onded by Mr. B. F. [illegible] bers, with powered that. (1) the report [illegible] and (3) the managing committee of 11 members [illegible] powered to put to add to their number be formed, copies of the joint Honorary Secretaries be empowered to [illegible] and circulate 100 (one hundred) Other business and [illegible] among the donors and members, through, it wiport, [illegible] on the notice paper having been gone Desai, our [illegible] seconded by a proposed by Mr. Harsroy Bapabhai assistant master [illegible] townsman and ably Gandevi, and Mr. Bhimbhai E. Desai acting 3rd Gazdar [illegible] Sir C. J. Ready Money, H. S. having graced [illegible] unanimously carried that, Mr. in [illegible] the thanks of this meeting, for the [illegible] the meeting with his presence, for the [illegible] he had rendered [illegible] and valuable [illegible] Gandevi Library, and to [illegible] to [illegible] everything in behalf of suffering [illegible] when the proceedings [illegible] amidst deafening cheers, and [illegible] Mr. Gazdar rose amidst [illegible] that in following the footsteps of his worthy father, he had done nothing, but his duty. He could act better than speak as the education he had received moulded his character in that way. He gave on the spot Rs. 25 in cash, towards the funds, and promised to send suitable furniture to the institution. A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

SIR M. M. BHOWNUGGREE'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before the House of Commons Sir M. M. Bhownuggree made a speech about Indian education, to which Mr. Souttar gave a crushing answer. In the course of the speech, Sir M. M. Bhownuggree said:—"I have been an ardent advocate of education in India, been actively associated with some of its educational establishments, and am myself a product of that system." Now, I beg to differ from these statements. "An ardent advocate of education in India." Will he kindly enlighten us how, where, and when he was? I beg to deny that he was, as he states, 'actively associated with some of its educational establishments.' If ever, they might have been one or two, and those of such insignificance that nobody ever knew it and nobody remembers it. I beg to deny that he is 'A product of that system' (of education) which prevails now in Bombay or India. If he was, its influence on him ought to be generally the same as on all others. All others receiving the same education as he did (as he acknowledges himself) turn out, in his perverted eyes, discontented and seditious. Under the predicament he thus puts himself into, Sir M. M. Bhownuggree could well be likened unto the lady-love who, seeing her lover badly pacing with his volunteer comrades whilst marching at the parade, told her mother at once that all others were going wrong and her lover alone was keeping up a regular marching pace!

Mr. Souttar has been kind to India in making the effective reply he did from a certain highly useful stand-point. I beg to be allowed, Sir, to say a little about the speech from another stand-point. From the speech it would seem that its maker has not betrayed a desirable notion of what a general education for a nation ought to be. He seems to know of education as much as he knows of politics. For his future benefit and use I may be allowed to quote the immortal John Milton's definition of education: "I call a complete and generous education that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously, all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war." Again, Locke says: "The business of education is not to perfect a learner in all or any of the sciences, but to give his mind that freedom, that disposition, and those habits that may enable him to obtain any part of knowledge he shall apply himself to, or stand in need of, in the future course of his life." The broad principle of education involved in these quotations must have guided the past generous and liberal-minded men like Mill, Macaulay, Wood, Elphinstone, Harkness, and Wm. Wordsworth in their laying out plans of education in India. It need scarcely be said that their expectations had been only in a measure just realized, when the present narrow-minded and short-sighted statesmen got frightened lest the prevailing Indian education should enable the educated Indians to see through the official doings and motives, and announce them to the world. And Sir M. M. Bhownuggree takes the lead in a transparent disguise, and trumpets to the House of Commons an announcement of the advent of an absurd danger form the present system of education. He says: "The literary education which we give the people of India, instead of enabling them to inquire into the truth or otherwise of such representations" (that the Indian people's poverty and helplessness are due solely to the drain of Indian capital to England) "only fits and inclines them to imbibe ideas by no means friendly to their Government." Now this is a direct perversion of facts. The facts are that it is our literary education which enables us to know the truth that the extremely unbearable brain of Indian capital to England is the clearly primary cause of all our evils, and that having imbibed friendly ideas to the Government, we tell the truth for the benefit of both the rulers and the ruled. But, unfortunately, the truth being inconvenient and prejudical to their personal interests, goes against the grain of the officials, and makes them hostile to the Indians, and thus a gulf of illfeeling is created between the Anglo-Indians and the Indians. There cannot be any real blessing that England can ever give India except justice, which the warm-hearted and fair-minded people of that country, whom Buckle calls, "the free, the noble, and the high-minded," are proverbially said to be capable of giving. In receiving justice everything is gained.

Contrariwise to Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, Fawcett, the economist, says; National education will be the most powerful agency in effecting a real advance in the condition of the poor. It is most essential that this agency should be brought into operation, for many remedies, for low wages, such as emigration, will produce no great or permanent effect, unless our people become better educated. If a large portion of the nation is permitted to remain in its present state of ignorance, emigration, and every other remedial measure" including the measure advocated by Sir M. M. B. of "skilled industrial pursuits") "will be powerless to remove the poverty of the very poor. . . . Many other remedies for improving the condition of the poor have from time to time excited public attention. . . . The question of primary importance is this: Will the agency proposed exert an influence to make the poor rely upon self help? In seeking to find an answer to this question, we have been led to conclude that the remedies for low wages cannot permanently prove effectual until the whole community has been brought under the influence of a comprehensive scheme of national education." How little the Indian Government are doing for national education because of the perpetual *want of funds* we all know well.

But though remembering to tell the House that the educated Indians were discontented and seditious, Sir M. M. Bhownuggree has conveniently forgotten to quote figures showing that the number of educated people in India is infinitesimal compared with the number of its vast population. And yet he has the temerity to say *considerable section of* its population are made helpless and discontented by the education at present given in India!

The worthy Knight says:—"The work of public instruction, for the last fifty years that it has been in operation, has failed to develop in the slightest degree the vast industrial resources of India." If the resources are not developed it is not at all the fault of the present system of education. The present education, on the contrary, has been able to point out the dire not that incessantly corrodes and destroys the very root of the main, essential, and primary means—capital, or the result of saving, or wealth accumulated for present or future production. And capital alone can develop the resources of the country. "The development of the country's material resources and consequent growth of its prosperity" by "skilled industrial pursuits" is talk we have been hearing from many quarters for the last quarter of a century. Our revered citizen Dr. Blaney gave a public lecture in Bombay about twenty years ago, drawing the public attention to various possible manufactures for which raw materials were to be had within easy reach, such as glass making, paper making, leather curing, &c. There is absolutely nothing new in the long but unnecessary speech of Sir M. M. Bhownuggree in the House of Commons. Both the Government and the people here are aware of the "unlimited wealth of natural material." But all are helpless for want of capital. The Indian Government has been in want of money ever since its inceptionhere. "The plea in bar of any improvement has constantly been that the finances of the country will not admit of it." As to the people, everybody is aware that they are too poor to have capital wherewith to develop the resources of the country. Sir William Hunter Director-General of Statistics for all India, declared that 40,000,000 of the people of India—that is, about one-sixth of the population—habitually go through life on insufficient food. Had there been capital enough in the country, or enough to create even the little amount of spirit necessary for launching into an adventure, there might have been developed the resources of the country by the people in a multiplicity of ways long before Sir M. M. Bhownuggree and his ilk ever began to dream of them. That accumulation of capital is the first and fudamental necessity, and that there is the absolute lack of capital are incontrovertible facts. For developing the resources of the country, for making the people of England wealthier than they are with the money from India, and at the same time for making the people of India wealthy and prosperous by industrial pursuits and what not, the constant drain of Indian money to England should be by all means arrested at least for a good long time, and thus Indian capital should be allowed to accumulate and remain in India as a further productive element. Let this be done, however, slowly but with a fixed purpose, and all industrial pursuits of highly remunerative character will naturally follow suit.—Your's etc.,

Sept. 22. SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

A CLAIM AND COUNTERCLAIM.

ANOTHER VERSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—OUR attention is just drawn to a para beginning with words. 'A claim and a Counterclaim' appearing in your issue of the 21st instant in its 2nd column on page 3 headed "Bombay." As it is full of incorrect and untrue allegations, which have injured, and are likely to injure, our clients' reputation, we have to request you to insert the following, or such portions thereof, as are essential to shew the falsity of the said allegations. We may also add that what we have written below is fully correct and is written after full inquiries and inspection in the matter. The suit referred to in the said para being suit No. 373 of 1898, was first heard by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, not on the 7th instant, which was a Wednesday, but on Thursday the 8th instant. Mr. Anderson, the Plaintiff's Counsel in opposing the application of the defendant to transfer the suit into the Long Cause List, informed the Court that if the defendant paid the moneys sued for in Court, he would have no objection to the Counter claim, which was made in the above suit by the defendant in his written statement, being allowed. On Mr. Starling, Counsel for the defendant, intimating to the Court that his client would pay the money the same day, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton ordered that on Rs. 16000 being paid into Court before Friday the 9th instant, the case to be transferred into the long cause list, and the counter-claim to be allowed; failing such payment, the case to come on as a short cause on Saturday and the counter claim to be disallowed. You will thus see that not only no order was made by Mr. Justice Fulton on the 7th instant, but that the order which was made by His Lordship on the 8th instant, was quite different from what it is stated to be in the said para.

As the defendant failed to deposit the sum of Rs. 16,000 in Court not only on the 8th instant but also the following day, the suit again appeared for hearing as a short cause.

On the 13th instant, the defendants Counsel did not express his willingness to have the claim for Rs. 50,000 heard separately, and we do not see how and in what cause or matter it could have been heard separately. On the contrary on the 13th instant, Mr. Starling applied for a fortnight's time to enable the defendant to put in security for Rs. 16,000, and on Mr. Anderson objecting to the postponement, Mr. Justice Fulton said "Order absolute on Thursday" and ordered that the hearing of the suit should be proceeded with at the end of the short cause list which was eventually done.

You will thus see that the claim for Rs. 50,000 made by the defendant in the above mentioned suit, stands disallowed under the order made on Thursday. We are not aware of any [illegible] proceedings, at present pending against our clients in which the said claim for Rs. 50,000 is yet to be heard separately.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Sept. 22. [illegible] MAGANLAL [illegible] BOMJI.

WOMEN OF INDIA.

AN INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The other day I read in one of your issues a letter dated from Chicago by an American lady. I am sure it might interest her to know the Indian view on the subject, as supplementing, if not superseding her own. Our purpose requires that we must trace forward from very ancient times with a view to the historical method which will at once reveal that strangely enough the [illegible] on the question have changed [illegible] Miss Anna makes a flattering reference to [illegible] a subject's partiality), Thakor Saheb of Gondal [illegible] the matter of the former exalted condition of Indian woman, and, I believe, His Highness views [illegible] ample corroborative force from the sacred [illegible] writings of old. For instance, in Maitri Upanishad, one is regaled with a high discourse between Yajnavalkya and Maitreyi on the futility of worldly bliss and the reality of Immortality, through [illegible] which the venerable woman has evinced a deep [illegible] insight. This episode even if an allegory, [illegible] be taken as fairly representative of the high quality of woman's faculties in the philosophic India of those days. Even in lovely Eden, Adam was [illegible]. In spite of his individual opinions, Milton could not help giving an equal prominence to mother Eve. Both together saluted the rosy morn and prayed to the Almighty Father. Both received their angelic guests. Both freely and naively related their experiences, and even on that cursed day for our race, together they, hand in hand, "Through Eden took their solitary way." To some extent, this status of women must be referred to certain peculiarities of the times when our Aryan ancestors in primeval simplicity delighted in the good and the great aspects of surrounding nature. The complexity of modern life was unknown to them. The 'bread-and-butter question' with its worries, had not come up to them for instant solution. And to this was owing, in some measure, the joyous freedom which originally pervaded the Aryan homes. But this could not have been long maintained. Gradually the parent stock began to multiply, and the want of fresh pastures combined with the force of expansion led to a collision between the immigrating Aryan hordes and the Indian aborigines. Now the strifes that followed while the process of settling down in their new home lasted, required a strong protection of women from risks to which their tenderness might expose them. So that while the males struggled outside, the females were entrusted with the management of domestic economy. This isolation from the external social world, thus begun, continued for various reasons. With the completion of the Brahmanical hierarchy a graduated scale of superiority was established; and even the antagonistic influence of Buddhism only created in men's minds a sense of nothingness of the world. The unquiet times which marked the early Mahomedan invasions were distinctly unsuited to the peaceful intellectual growth of men's minds, much less of women's. The violence and cruelty towards the vanquished which marked to a large extent, the reigns of a great number of the members of successive Mussalman dynasties, emphasized the prevailing dread and mistrust. In fact through long centuries, war and rapine were the order of the day in India. Throughout all this, however, in connexion with the condition of women, a strange mistake had crept in. What was rendered necessary by circumstances came to be looked upon not only as customary, but as natural and of course.

Far different are the characteristics of the new era of progress on which we find ourselves embarked. We have amidst us a system of liberal education humanizing the instincts of man and filling him with legitimate and elevating aspirations. The English nation has been known for its general hold on what are called the great "emancipating principles." Time, the mighty testor of our institutions is unfolding significant results; and above all, the benevolent social ideas are marshalled on the side of all honest and moderate reformers. Social energy is manifesting itself in the form of conferences and unions and associations, and if it be really true that the history of civilization is the history of the displacement of old ideas by new ones more conformable to the exigencies of the age, we might expect to see some day an interesting chapter added to that history.

It must be conceded that no remedies can ensure permanent benefit, which are calculated to hurry on social dissolution. Besides women are, by nature, easily susceptible to impressions, and we must therefore use special care in selecting the models to place before them for guidance. Every change in long-established usages requires the co-operation of members of a community whose leading spirits must draw up a programme which combines the merits of utility and workableness with the minimum of harm to the household economy in which woman is the chief shaping agent; and when an attitude of moderation and active sympathy is brought to bear on the question, one will find much ground cleared for the coming in of our new plans of improvement. It is very gratifying to consider that before long people might be brought round to vindicate their natural sense of equity and to confound the sentiments of pity and ridicule which an awkward state might excite.—Yours, etc.,

Grant Road, Sept. 19. G. D. BUCH.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR, OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Adverting to the para on the Committee appointed to consider the questions of transports, etc., reprinted in your columns, may I take the libarty of offering a few remarks in connection with it. Sir, from the working of the Commissary General's Office, and from Commissariat Contracts, it appears that service can be rendered more efficiently and economically by the regimental officers men themselves, to which the Commissary General's Staff may be amalgamated The contract system for supplying articles of food etc., to the military has proved detrimental to the interests of the military. As regimental people can always spare men for other work, besides fighting in a battle field, they can undertake the work of supplying themselves with their necessaries, which, nevertheless, are required to be guarded by them. What then is the gain for giving contracts? It is more a loss, a source of uncessary litigation, and a cause of disaffection among the soldiers, whose food does not appear to satisfy them, as they are seen to spend their hard-earned money for meals outside, out of their one shilling a day. The soldiers are required to Sacrifice their lives in wars, in plagues and in Riots—whether they will or not—and are under a rigid prison-like discipline, and what are their payments and pensions One shilling a day for active service and one shilling pension pay. The several military offices are manned with clerks, &c., who do not belong to regiments, who are paid very high salaries, compared to the fighting men's pay. Could these appointments not be filled by regimental people themselves, as in the Deolali office, because the Indian Treasury cannot afford promotions, application for which was made in Parliament but negatived for financial pressure. As the taxes in India do not permit an increase, I think the employment of military will give a saving in pay and pension, and as every endeavor is made to effect savings, for which stringent orders are issued from time to time, the employment of military even in the military and Public Works and other military offices may be suggested to the

TRANSPORT COMMITTEE.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

THE PRESIDENCY PARSEE MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent signing himself, "a Parsee" advocates the suspension of Presidency matches, because of the generally indifferent form the Parsees have been exhibiting since the year 1892, and in ssupport of this he quotes figures, that out of 12 matches played, the Presidency have won 7 matches, and the Parsees 3. May I inform him that his figures about the Parsees are incorrect? The Parsees have won four and not three matches. The Parsees are therefore to the bad by three matches. To such brilliant cricketers as the Parsees to wipe off these three defeats is child's play if they wake up. Again he attributes the success of the Parsees to the absence of some good men on the Presidency side. Will it not be then said with equal force that most of the victories that the Europeans have won are mainly due to the absence of some of the best men on the Parsee side? Is he not aware that for some time past the Parsees have been doing battle without that brilliant cricketer Pavri in their ranks? Is he not aware that such cricketers as Gagrat, Writer and Bapasola, kept themselves aloof from taking any part in some of the Presidency matches, and thus considerably weakened the Parsee elevens? But I say this distinctly, that it is none of the fault of the Presidency men, if some of the cracks refused to help the Parsees. I do not want to deprive the Europeans of their just victories as your correspondent seeks to do by proclaiming on the house tops, that the Parsees have won through the absence of such and such a man on the Presidency side.—Yours, etc.,

J. S. T.

ADDRESS TO MR. V. R. GANDHI.

As Mr. Virchand Raghooji Gandhi, who represented the Jain community of Bombay at the Parliament of Religions, held some time ago at Chicago, is proceeding to America, by to-day's English mail steamer, a meeting of his friends and admirers was held last evening, at the Novelty Theatre, to present to him a valedictory address. The meeting, which was a crowded one, was mostly composed of Hindus of different castes, and particularly Jains. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade was called to the chair, and introduced Mr. Gandhi with a few well-chosen words. The latter gentleman addressed the meeting at great length. He dwelt upon the advantages of travel and gave an account of his recent experiences in America. Mr. Suddernath Dinanath Khote next read the valedictory address, which stated that the friends and admirers of Mr. Gandhi felt much satisfaction in finding that he was not only a representative of the Jain religion at the Parliament of religions, held at Chicago, but was also an energetic and competent expositor of Indian philosophy. He visited different parts of America and preached from public and private platforms on the religious and philosophical tenets of Hinduism, and eventually succeeded in awakening American interest and sympathy for the religion and philosopey of India. But his mission did not end there. He took up the cause of female education in India, and with this view he succeeded in founding in America an "International Society for the education of Women in India," which Society had sent, through him, an ivitation to the Indian people to send three Hindu young ladies to America, with the offer to maintain and educate them for three years at the expense of the Society Mr. Gandhi was then thanked for enlisting the sympathy of the kind-hearted Americans during the recent famine of India. Reference was next made to his services in connection with the cause of vegetarianism, and to his strong protests against the misrepresentations [illegible] by [illegible] missionaries of [illegible] satisfaction was expressed at the fact that he was the first Hindu who took his wife to America, and thus gave a practical portraiture of the life of a Hindu woman to the women of the Western hemisphere. In conclusion, they wished him a hearty bon voyage to England and America. Mr. Gandhi having thanked the meeting for the kindness shown to him, the proceedings terminated.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. [illegible] Sold by all Chemists.

THE SURAT DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. LAKHIA'S JUDGMENT.

IN the case of Mr. Manibhai Prabhubhai vs. Hormuji Jamsedji the following Judgment has been given by Mr. Lakhia the local magistrate:—

In this case one Hormasji Jamsedji printer, publisher, proprietor and Editor of the "Gujerat Mitra" and "Gujerat Darpan," a weekly paper published in Surat stands charged for printing the following defamatory article in the issue of the same paper dated 17th April 1898, knowing or having reason to believe that such matter is defamatory, an offence punishable under Sections 500 and 501 of the Indian Penal Code. This case was originally heard by my predecessor Mr. Bhailal Purshotumdas who appears to have discharged the accused under Section 253 Criminal Procedure Code before calling the latter to enter upon his defence. The papers and proceedings were called for by the District Magistrate who after hearing the pleader for the defence, directed under Section 437 Criminal Procedure Code that a further and fuller inquiry be made and returned the case. Hence these proceedings. Both the Courts have held that the article published by the defendant is, no doubt, defamatory and it will harm the reputation of the Complainant. It is contended by the pleader for the prosecution that upon the strength of the two previous judgments, this Court must presume that the prosecutor has sufficiently made out a prima facie case against the accused and that the allegations are made to harm the reputation of the complainant. But I believe I am not bound by any authority to do so. Mr. Balwantrao for the defence argues that unless the prosecution proves any malice which is an important element, the article in question is not defamatory, that the 1st para of the article does not contain anything defamatory. It simply conveys the rumours to the notice of the District Magistrate; that the 2nd paragraph relates to the subscription raised, rumours afloat in the Ward regarding the extortion and payment of money by the street people, the enquiry made by Messrs Jervis and Molvi Abdul Kadur and also to the admission made by Mr. Manibhai about returning the money; and that in the 3rd para suggestions have been made to the District Magistrate in order to institute an inquiry into the subject, find out the truth, and punish the offender or offenders for the protection of the complainants interests. This is, I believe, not a sound argument. It is true that the article in question contains general expressions of blackmailing and extortion of money from the ward people and also suggestions thereon. But upon reading the three paras together as a whole it seems to me that the article in question is a defamatory one, and that if not proved otherwise, it will harm, the reputation of the prosecution. Now before going into the merits of the case and also into the evidence adduced by both the sides, the Court thinks it advisable to deal with the question of law in the first instance. The point for determination is: (1) Whether the imputations were made by the accused in good faith and and for public good, and whether the accused's plea is protected by any exception to Section 499 Indian Penal Code. "Good faith" is defined in section 52 of the Indian Penal Code. Imputations may be made in good faith i. e. to say with such reasonable care and attention on the part of the person making it after satisfying himself of the truth and justification of his accusation, as an ordinaryman should be expected to exercise. The word "public good" is no where defined in the Penal Code but it conveys an idea of publishing the reports relating to the persons whose position may be of public interest to the whole community. In the Maharaja Libie case the Honorable Chief Justice has pointed out that by the word public good one must understand the benifit of the whole community. Odger on Libel at page 34 says that "the public conduct of every public man is a matter of public interest." Again at page 33 it is laid down "that the right to comment upon the public acts of public men is the right of every citizen." In the case of Parcell vs. Sowler the presiding Judge remarks that "the world is governed by public opinion and the public opinion is formed chiefly by means of public press. It seems therefore that in all the instances the privilege has been confined to the publication of reports regarding the persons whose position is of public interest to the whole community and that there is no doubt that the public acts of a public man may lawfully be made subject of fair comment or criticism not only by the press but by all the members of the community. In the case of Reg. vs. Kikabhai the Bombay High Court has held that in such defamation cases it may be shown that the circumstances under which the publication took place, were such as to preclude the legal inference of malice arising from a mere fact of publication. It is said by the defence that before publishing the paper the accused had received information from his reporter (No. 3) relating to the black mailing in the Syadpura Ward, and that apart from this, an independent Enquiry was made by him from the people of the Ward. This is evidently borne out by witnesses Nos. 25-26-27-28-29 and 30 in the main. Notwithstanding this his information appears to have been confirmed by reliable witnesses Nos. 17-23-24. Again before printing the article necessary precaution was taken by him and the publication was made about a week after the despatch of a Demi-Official to the District Magistrate by Mr. Jervis against the conduct of the complainant. Attempts were also said to have been made to prevent the accused from putting the matter in his paper. From the above the Court holds that the imputations were made with good faith and for public good, that the accused did not act only upon mere rumours that were flying about the city, but he was satisfied by all reasonable means at his command that they were well-founded in fact. It is laid down at page 329 Odger on Libels and Slander that "it is not necessary that before making imputations, the defendant should himself have thoroughly investigated the reports which had reached him." The next question is that of malice. The Complainant deposes that the case has been trumped up by Mr. Molvi Abdul Kadar out of malice. He gives reasons for his own belief. But by his own witnesses he has totally failed to prove this important element. Not a single witness is produced to support his own statement. On the other hand the theory of the prosecution relating to malice falls to the ground by the testimony of his own witnesses Nos. 4-5 and 17. It seems clear from them that the accused was actuated without any spiteful or malicious feelings against the complainant, and with the honest belief to promote the ends of justice. As to what will constitute justification the following points are to be attended to. (1) The publication must be bona fide i. e. at the time of publication the writer must honestly and upon fair reasonable grounds believe that which he publishes to be substantially true. (2) The publication must be with regard to a subject matter in which the party publishing has an interest or in reference to which he has a duty. From the information received from Messrs Jervis and Molvi Abdul Kadar in support of his independent enquiry, it must be presumed that the article was published for public good by the accused bona-fide, and with an honest belief that it was substantially true.—It is contended by the pleader for the prosecution that the alleged statements, of admission made by the Complainant before Messrs Jervis, Molvi Abdul Kadar and Shaikh Bahadur (17-23 and 24) should not be taken into consideration against the Complainant (I. L. R. 14 B. 341) but Mr. Balwantrao for the defence points out a recent decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of Imperatrix vs Daji Narayen in which, the Honourable Judges of the High Court have held that statements made to a superior authority in a departmental inquiry without giving any inducements, threat or pramise are admissible in evidence. against the persons making them. But the Court does not accept the views taken by the two parties because the above said rulings have no bearing on this present case. Here the publisher and Editor of a Newspaper is accused of printing a defamatory article in his paper against the person making such admissions. I think the Court is not warranted at this stage to make any comment on the question of admissibility of complainant's statements in evidence; but it is enough to say that the accused had grounds to act upon it. Mr. Kalabhai's next contention is that the complainant should have been examined distinctly and separately in his cross-examination on each and all of the matters upon which evidence was to be produced on the other side (I. L. R. VI. All 224). This is not done by the defence, but the confidential report Ex. E was shown to the prosecutor who was subsequently cross-examined about the statements made therein. And his reply was "none of the statements made in the report concerning myself is correct." It was also urged by both the parties that a reference be made to the case of Queen Empress vs. Janardhan Damodhar Dikshit (I. L. R. 19,705). In this case the Honorable Judge has expressed his views that "Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code defines defamation. It brings under the criminal Law the person who publishes as well as the person who makes the imputations. The same distinction is made in the first exception. That exception exempts any imputation made or published for the public good, and concludes as follows whether or not it is for the public good is a question of fact. This ruling is just applicable to the case of the accused on all fours. On the whole the Court believes that the actions of the accused are protected by the the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 9th exceptions to Section 499 of the I. P. C. For the foregoing reasons the Court finds accused Hormasji Jamsetji not guilty of the offence specified in the charge and taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, directs that the said accused be discharged and acquitted under Section 258 of the Criminal Pocedure Code.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·795
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·1
Dew Point		75·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·801
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·0
General Directions of wind*		NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	222
Fall of Rain		0·00
Total fall during month		10·65
„ year		73·19
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd Sept.		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 20th September, 1898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 17th Sept. 1898	8,063,400
Balance to be remitted from 18th Sept. 1898 to 31st March 1899	7,936,600

THE German Emperor has appointed the young Queen of Holland to a colonelcy in one of his regiments.

THE German steamer Trinidad, carrying coal to Kiao-Chau, was caught in a typhoon off the Chinese coast, and had to be abandoned, all on board being taken off by the P. and O. steamer Rohilla.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	1	36
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	0	2	
	Dongri	6	2	
C	Market	4	1	20
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	1	
	Kumbarwada	0	2	
D	Khetwady	2	0	7
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	24
	Tarwady	1	1	
	Second Nagpada	5	0	
	Kamatipura	0	1	
	Tardeo	2	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	5	0	
F	Parel	0	0	2
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	7
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	1a	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Colaba		1	23
	Arthur Road		2	
	Modikhana		3	
	Madhupura		2	
	Maratha		6	
	Total	32	27	126
	Total plague deaths to date	21,836	17,279	
	Same date last year	17	13	143

a Found dead on road in D Ward, Gowalia Tank Road.

DAMAUN.

The people of Lower Damaun in gratitude to His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India for His Excellency's prompt compliance by wire with their request, have despatched to Goa an Address in the Portuguese language under the signature of Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala and 1300 other residents of Lower Damaun, of which the following is a translation:—

To His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India, Goa.

We the undersigned loyal subjects of your Excellency, beg most humbly and respectfully to state, that the people of the city of Lower Damaun were very much grieved to learn that your Excellency had issued an order preventing our popular local Dr. Antone Fernandes, who since the outbreak of the plague epidemic up to this date, has been treating plague cases at the risk of his life, and thereupon through our leader Shet Sorabji Maneckji sent a telegram to your Excellency, requesting your Excellency to continue the authority given to Dr. Antone Fernandes to treat plague cases, whereupon your Excellency was pleased to communicate by wire your Excellency's prompt compliance with our request, which fact has overjoyed all the people who beg to express their heartfelt gratitude towards your Excellency. While acknowledging our gratitude, we beg with extreme regret to invite your Excellency's attention to the cordon placed by the British. The placing of the cordon, has for a long time caused a serious loss of life and property, and the people are suffering a fearful scarcity, and we confidently state that if the cordon is contiued in the same state, the trade of this place would be entirely stopped and the traders will leave their houses and go to British territory; poor people will die of starvation, and the few that will remain here will, reluctantly be compelled to leave their dear mother country and go elsewhere to eke out their existence. We beg to mention to your Excellency the case of the machis, who constitute a large portion of the population of this city. Owing to the cordon they are reduced to a deplorable condition, and have recently determined, that if the cordon is continued any longer, they will reluctantly leave Damaun and proceed to foreign countries to obtain their living. Woe to Damaun if the Machis should leave *en masse*! We have been anxiously waiting so long to be relieved of the calamity that has fallen on our heads, but we have now lost all patience, and we humbly implore your Excellency to consider our deplorable state, and to requisition the British authorities to remove the cordon, so that we may be saved further misery. Your Excellency, as befitting your exalted position, has done everything in your Excellency's power to render the Portuguese subjects happy, and your Excellency is renowned for patientlylistening people's grievances and we sincerelytrust that your Excellency will relieve us from further misery by getting the cordon removed and we shall gratefully pray to the Almighty for your Excellency's long life and prosperity and success in every good wish.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·759	SSE	2	99·6	75·1	72	...	13·70	−3·10
Sirsa	29·777	SE	1	101·8	74·3	70	...	6·49	−5·80
Delhi	29·772	E	5	90·7	72·4	74	...	13·28	−12·46
Agra	29·784	NW	7	88·0	73·4	86	...	21·82	−3·78
Cawnpore	29·745	Calm	1	84·3	74·1	88	0·08	49·13	...
Allahabad	29·744	WNW	2	87·6	75·3	85	0·05	51·79	+17·76
Jhansi	29·764	NW	3	87·1	72·7	82	...	31·43	−1·29
Jacobabad	29·732	SE	2	101·5	75·1	84	...	2·90	+0·17
Karachi	29·801	WSW	12	94·4	78·0	74	...	2·81	−3·27
Jeypore	29·792	WNW	4	95·1	72·0	60	...	17·08	−3·85
Ajmere	29·808	NW	10	92·4	77·1	57	...	11·43	−9·16
Deesa	29·805	WNW	6	93·8	68·0	74	...	15·57	−9·73
Ahmedabad	29·821	Calm	1	90·2	73·1	72	...	33·00	...
Bhuj	29·838	W	11	97·3	69·9	66	...	13·29	−0·12
Rajkot	29·843	NW	1	92·4	69·9	71	...	15·35	−11·08
Ghadechi	29·834	WNW	7	92·6	[illegible]	74	...	30·26	...
Veraval	29·829	NNW	10	83·0	72·3	81	...	12·35	...
Neemuch	29·833	WNW	4	85·8	69·6	74	...	27·80	−1·79
Indore	29·896	W	2	86·2	67·6	84	...	35·28	+7·88
Saugor	29·784	W	5	86·8	70·1	73	...	64·29	+17·39
Jubbulpore	29·775	SSE	..	88·1	68·6	77	0·04	65·53	+12·30
Hoshangabad	29·814	SW	2	87·7	69·2	88	...	58·53	+8·15
Khandwa	29·827	W	5	89·7	69·1	73	...	24·70	−3·06
Raipur	29·777	Calm	4	90·8	73·1	71	...	39·59	−5·64
Nagpur	29·793	Calm	2	92·2	70·1	77	0·01	48·57	+6·64
Amraoti	29·825	WSW	5	92·2	67·8	71	...	18·43	−11·04
Akola	29·810	WNW	3	92·9	65·8	61	...	18·31	−10·64
Surat	29·825	S·E	3	86·6	71·6	78	...	30·48	−12·81
Malegaon	29·824	WNW	6	87·9	61·3	71	...	13·81	−5·15
Bombay	29·837	NE	9	86·4	77·5	83	...	72·89	+4·85
Poona	29·836	NNW	6	85·0	65·9	82	...	21·99	+3·68
Ahmednagar	29·827	NNE	2	86·8	64·5	85	...	11·92	...
Aurangabad	29·849	Calm	2	87·8	67·2	67	...	20·08	...
Sholapur	29·833	SE	9	89·7	70·5	73	0·67	29·70	+7·04
Ratnagiri	29·818	Calm	1	86·4	75·4	80	...	114·38	+11·85
Belgaum	29·812	NNW	1	82·7	63·9	90	...	36·69	+1·88
Goa	29·836	NNW	6	84·0	74·4	91	...	93·18	...
Karwar	29·827	N·W	2	84·2	72·5	90	...	125·67	+14·12
Mangalore	29·835	NNE	3	83·5	73·4	90	...	103·74	+3·33
Calicut	29·828	Calm	5	85·2	74·0	85	...	89·67	−2·65
Cochin	29·819	NNW	M	87·0	73·7	87	0·01	69·47	−1·25
Bangalore	29·833	WNW	5	81·2	66·3	88	0·05	15·98	−0·92
Secunderabad	29·767	NW	4	91·8	71·0	70	0·08	25·38	+0·17
Masulipatam	29·774	NNE	5	92·6	76·1	81	0·03	28·95	+6·34
Bellary	29·837	WSW	6	86·2	70·2	76	1·46	7·46	−1·66
Cuddapah	29·784	SW	G	95·8	77·9	68	...	11·01	−7·48
Madras	29·757	NNW	3	91·5	75·5	74	...	19·88	+5·56
Coimbatore	29·795	S	2	88·4	71·1	80	...	2·42	−3·26
Trichinopoly	29·788	WSW	6	95·0	75·9	77	...	7·15	−2·76
Negapatam	29·769	SW	6	92·5	77·4	81	...	12·27	+2·10
Colombo	29·831	WSW	11	85·5	77·9	87	0·26	21·73	+0·39
Aden	29·692	SSW	6	93·8	84·8	62	...	0·07	−0·35

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·00 (68·89): G T H=0·00 (78·85); St G H=0·00 (69·09); C P=0·00 (72·89).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Sirsa, the pressure changes have been small. The distribution continues to be irregular and the reading are nearly uniform. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and at Jubulpore, Surat, Bombay, Sholapur and Masulipatam, southerly at Coimbatore and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Neemuch and Karachi and 14 at Bhuj. The variations of the day and night temperatures from the normal are within 6° either way over the whole country. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Sirsa, and the lowest 64° at Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Malegaon. Humidity has increased considerably at Sholapur, Sirsa, Lahore and Bellary, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cochin, Negapatam, Coimbatore, Bellary, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sholapur, Indore, Neemuch, Aurangabad, Karachi, Cawnpore and Agra. Rain amounting to an inch and half has fallen at Bellary and in light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Sholapur, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Colombo. A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Cochin and Colombo, and as the sea is rough and the wind velocity is increasing at Colombo, it appears that the weather in the extreme south is in a slightly unsettled condition. Local scattered showers are likely in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

W. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERE has been an interesting prize competition at Weymouth, inaugurated by the Mayor: there were three prizes for the best built sand castle, to be erected by not more than four children under the age of fourteen. From a sympathetic account of the proceedings in the *Daily Mail* it appears that the borough surveyor was the judge. Altogether the scheme was a great success. An extension of the competition is hoped for next year.

THE BROACH MURDER CASE.

THE trial of the alleged instigators of the murder of Haribhai Gopal, Patidar Amin of Jhanor, was continued on Thursday.

Ambaidas Chitta, fisherman, stated that the accused Uka and he were on friendly terms. Witness knew a cure for snake bite. The cure was known by the name of "gupchan." When a person was under the influence of poison witness became inspired, and felt himself capable of sucking out poison, that was "gupchan." In conversation Uka said: "As you know "gupchan" you must know sorcery. Kill Haribhai with whom I am at enmity, and I will give you Rs. 150. There is a feud between us about land." Witness declined to do as requested, and said he was ignorant of sorcery. Uka warned him not to speak to any one about it, but on meeting Haribhai he disclosed the proposal made by Uka to kill him. Haribhai said: "Sala" take the money but have dakhla entered for reference." Subsequently he met Haribhai in Broach, and on being questioned informed him that he had not yet had "dakhla" entered. Haribhai slapped him on the face, and taking him to Parekh's haveli treated him to pan and tobacco, and asked him to give "dakhla," but after that witness lost his wife, and then he heard that Haribhai was killed. Hence he did not give in "dakhla."

Adha Bhagwan, fisherman, was then examined. He said he was a servant to the accused, Bhagwan, and during the day time worked in the fields for his master. At night he remarked that secret meetings were held in secluded places in his master's house, in which accused Uka Chitta, Kabhai, Chhagan, and Mayashankar, [illegible] and Ranchodio Bhil took part. From chance remarks he had heard from the persons assembled, he gathered that they were conspiring against the life of Lal Kaka Nathia and Bavia and Sasia assisted at the conferences, which lasted till five or six days before Lal Kaka was killed. Witness was sent to Kamla about that time. For two days witness did not get his daily supply of bread. On the third day he enquired the reason from the boy who brought the bread. The boy replied that the ferry boat was stopped on account of Lal Kaka having been killed and that in consequence he could not cross over. Witness identified all the accused in court, except Kalia, as persons who had been compassing Lal Kaka's death. He also identified Bavia, the approver.

Madhio Bijto, Bhil, was then examined. He gave evidence in support of the sorcery incident. He said the price fixed with the accused Chitta for taking Lal Kaka's life by magic was Rs. 500. Witness stood surety for ten rupees. Chitta paid for the preliminary expenses. Mr. Mohanlal, pleader, applied that witnesses might be called at the discretion of the court. The Public Prosecutor contended that it rested with him to fix the order of witness's examination according to the exigencies of the case. The object of the defence seemed to be to get at witnesses by removing the police watch from them, and as influential parties were concerned in the case witnesses might be tampered with. Attempts had already been made to that end and might be repeated, perhaps, successfully; and it was the duty of the prosecution to prevent such practice. The Magistrate requested the Public Prosecutor to furnish daily to the Court a list of witnesses to be called the next day and to examine witnesses for corroboration on the same day. The enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Beswada, 3,270 tons, Captain W B Smith, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,313 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (20th September) with a cargo of wheat.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, Captain G E Metcalfe, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Hennett, and 30 deck passengers.

THE s s Kt Commander, 2,731 Captain J Durant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a cargo of 5,640 tons of cool. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE s s Ville de Metz, 1,951 tons, Captain Francois, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Shaw and three children, Mr L L Brace, and Mr F H Bird.

THE s s Dora, 1,457, tons, Captain B Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Massowa (13th September) with a general cargo, and one Deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to the B and P S N Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Wyatt and Mr R J Kent, Mr S B Taylor, Mr F D Mathew The most Rev F Dalzhy, and 65 deck.

The following is the list of passengers, arrived yesterday afternoon per Austrian Lloyds s s Imperator, Captain J Mialich from Triste Venice:—Mr and Mrs G Ostermayer, Mr and Mrs Bourne Miss Bourne, Messrs A Fuhrman, W von Mas wetter, R Grillin Lockbil, H Ludwig and party G Meloni O Ghetti, A Siddin and G Costanasa.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Caledonien, 2,689 tons, Captain Durrande, sailed yesterday for China, Japan, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Singapore—Messrs Chape, Mouchat, and Rickly. For Saigon—Messrs Levecque, Bichome, and Mouro, Mr and Mrs Ronson, Mr and Mrs Amand, and Mr and Mrs Voison, Messrs Maas, Edwards Bin, Clariot, Mawrill, and Miree, Mrs Clariot, and Facovel. For Haiphong—Mr Maltrot, Mr and Mrs Condeveau and child, Mr and Miss Condevean, Messrs Diavernet, Qunche, Odeyer, Salvaicle, Pascal, Dietz, Breon, Delange, Nallal, Riviere Genia, Bremon, Lepcow, Pradier, Dandlean, Hanriot, and La Croix, Martin, Bioin, Millal, Devernel, Rocart, Deime, and Gr Guibert, Mrs Imohoff and child. For Shanghai—Mrs de la Croix Mrs Leruse Reg, Miss Esporn, Messrs Connadek, W Sommer Kamp, and M Colberry. For Kobe—Sisters Berthe, an Calvaire, Leontine, Reine, and Lauvent. For Yokohama—Mr Kalashi and Seova and 4 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 23.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson	... ...	A Munjee
Ilcafco	372	Nacoda	... ...	A Munjee
Canning	...	Baugh	... 17-10	R I M S
Cashmere	1760	Souter	Repairing	H C Joseph
Dalhousie	...	Warton	(Govt. Dock)	R I M S
Florida	3359	Chapman	...	A Manickjee
Beswada	3270	Smith	...	M M & Co
Chyebassa	1688	Metcalfe	...	M M & Co
Redbreast	...	Travers	...	Royal Navy
Assaye	...	Lambert	...	Royal Navy
Clive	...	Beaumont	Karachi 19-8	R I M S
Investigator	...	Hemming	...	R I M S
Nadir	...	Sandiland	Calcutta	T Morrison & Co
Hancoora	...	Blo.t	...	M M & Co
H M S Magicienne and Tenasserim	...	Fleet R N	Govt Dock	R Navy
Wagner	2307	Cave	...	E D Sassoon & Co
Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London 24-9	P & O Co
Pachumba	544	Skinner	...	M M & Co
Kt Commander	2731	Durant	...	K N & Co
Dora	1457	Mitchell	...	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Dora s	Mitchell	Massowa, Sept 12
	Kt Commander s	Durant	Glasgow, Aug 20
	Rajpootana s	Gimblett	Karachi, Sept 20
	Imperator s	Nicolich	Trieste, Sept 3

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
23	Caledonien s	Durrande	Japan, &c
	Beswada s	Smith	Calcutta
	Ville de Metz s	Francois	Havre

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi

„ Chyebassa, Metcalfe, for Calcutta, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Pachumba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi

„ Dumra, for Karachi, &c

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine s—60 cases port wine F S Pochajee, 30 casks lubricating mineral oil M M Bottlewalla and Co

FROM LONDON.

Thoradale s—26 bales old newspaper Byramjee Shapoorjee

Egypt s—163 cases provision Nasserwanjee Antia

Candia s—23 cases medicine J A Kirkbride and Co, 23 barrels old newspapers Byramjee Shapoorjee

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—215 cases whisky D Dadabhoy, 50 cases whisky Jamsetjee Framjee, 6 barrels soap D R Umrigar and Co, 50 cases whisky Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee

Armenia s—50 bales old newspaper C Nathoobhai, 50 hogsheads ale Edaljee and Co, 40 cases ginger wine Edaljee Bezonjee, 87 cases whisky Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee

FROM HULL.

Horatio s—300 barrels chemicals Daram Dosabhoy, 7 cases writing papers and 3 cases envelopes Abdool Hoosein Kikabhoy, 20 drums varnish E A Cherian, 100 barrels chemicals Adamjee Bhimjee, 125 barrels chemicals Ootamlal Dayabhoy, 425 barrels chemicals Goolam H Allibhoy

FROM BORDEAUX.

Locksley Hall s—15 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons

FROM HAMBURG.

Scharlachberger s—15 cases provision Allybhoy Samoodin

FROM NEW YORK.

Bedouin s—10 cases medicine J A Kirkbride and Co

FROM TRIESTE.

Morovia s—45 bales printing papers M A M Shurafally, 31 cases hardware Ebram Peer Mohomed and Co, 45 bales printing papers S Smith and Co, 14 cases soap and 1 case perfumed spirit Tyebally Akberally

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Algeria s—4150 cwt linseed cake Glade and Co, 65 bales wool Girdharidas Harivallabhdas, 45 bales wool L Bhicumchand, 105 bales wool Jafferbhoy Khetsey and Co

Armenia s—1 bale wool Jafferbhoy Khetsey and Co

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1 case opium P and O Company, 5 cwt ivory Eira Passia and Co

FOR HULL.

Horatio s—4000 cwt castorseed Nesseo Khairaz and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Dora s—2550 cwt rapeseed 800 cwt myrabolams David Sassoon and Co, 800 cwt myrabolams Khiju [illegible] 272 cwt gum Jetha Premjee, 3800 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers, 4000 cwt rapeseed Tyabjee and Co, 1047 cwt castorseed 2000 cwt linseed R Kaderbhoy, 562 cwt castorseed Nesseo Khairaz and Co, 200 bales hemp Isaac Wrightson and Co, 4600 1-2 cwt rapeseed Magjee Valabdas and Co, 100 cwt gum Eugene Maiffre

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Alpine s—420 cwt gum Eugene Maiffre, 3000 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algeria s—2270 cwt wheat and 512 cwt castorseed John Fuchiri, 2024 cwt linseed and 480 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co

Armenia s—157 cwt teelseed and 4205 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—71 cwt sharkfins Dadabhoy Dossa

Chusan s—37 cases opium P and O Company, 120 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—65 bales twist Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co, 100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 25 bales twist, Kholi Nizam and Co, 15 chests opium, Salee E [illegible], 40 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 14 chests opium a B [illegible] and Co

FOR KOBE.

Peshawar s—300 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha, 1000 bales cotton Tata and Co

FOR NAGASAKI.

Peshawar s—400 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Peshawar s—300 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nadir s—400 bales cotton S Sugavmull, 173 bales cotton R Kishorilall

AN officer and six privates of the [illegible] regular army were drowned [illegible] Savannah. They went to the [illegible] barque, and their boat [illegible]

[illegible]L SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoon: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES Can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. F. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

RS. 40.—GENT'S EVENING DRESS JACKET, Silk Roll Collar and Linings. Grand Value, ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anaemia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

ANTHONY NOBAY and Co.—Engravers on Wood and Metal, and Rubber Stamp Manufacturers; 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, a HOUSE, at Mahaluxmi, near the Temple, containing Four Halls, 14 Rooms and a Stable. Apply to the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL, Bombay.

LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November, or up to Christmas. Apply "L. M." care of this Paper.

ON VIEW.—At the Residence of Mr. J. Limji, opposite the New Market, Foras Road, Byculla, the Valuable Furniture, Platedware, Glass and Crockeryware, Piano, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Mrs. G. Pereira's Furniture, Piano, Jewellery, by order of the Administrator-General, next to Nawab's Tank, Mazagon, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

DINNER SETS! DINNER SETS!! Fresh stock of our Russel and Belgrave Patterns to hand. Intending purchasers apply early to save disappointment. SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

DIAMOND JUBILEE HAIR OIL Strengthens the Hair, prevents Neuralgia.—JOHN BENSHAW and Co., Thakordwar, & D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market.

FIRST CLASS HAMBURG SHIPPING Firm thoroughly knowing the business to India and particularly well acquainted with all the best German and other European Manufacturers, desires to enter into correspondence with respectable importers and General Merchants. Please address "W. M. 392," care of Haasenstein and Vogler, A. G. Hamburg.

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS SOLD at 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, have uncommon Flavour, and are Specially adapted for mixing with Cheap inferior Teas sold in Bombay to improve their Flavour.

CHEAP Cut-Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oilmanstores, Cigars, Tobacco, Patent Medicines. Outstation Orders are executed, Domestic Servants supplied by C. S. DEMELLO & Co., opposite Crawford Market.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

RECEIVED Organettes Organs with 6 Tunes, Rs. 30. Extra Tune, Rs. 18 per dozen—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

ALUMINIUM VESSEL for the Kitchen as made at the School of Art, Madras, New Stock just received, by M. C. RUTNAGUR and Co., Sole Agents, 27, Medows Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL—a first class European Hotel RE-OPENS about 1st October. Also TO BE LET a commodious and splendidly situated BUNGALOW, "Aramitta Lodge."

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The under-mentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 61, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand double side English BROUGHAM CARRIAGE, Price Rs. 200. Apply sharp, to Dr. S. S. BATLIWALA, Soparibagh Dispensary, Parel, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venesgopal Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the [illegible] HIGH COURT REPORTS done in V[illegible] and various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. [illegible] Annas. To be had at this Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate [illegible] and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

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NOVELTY THEATRE

FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, Sept. 29th.

Return Visit (after an absence of 7 years) of the Orginal

D'BICS MARIONETTES

Everything Bright, Fresh and Sparkling.
A Genuine 2 HOURS Entertainment

POPULAR PRICES:—

Stalls Rs. 3, Circle Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1
Gallery 8 Annas.

Children Half Price to all Classes.

The Commissioned Officers and Men of H. M. Forces half price to Cricle and Pit. Doors open at 8-30.
Performance at 9-15. Carriages at 11.

PLAN AT SOUNDY'S, LD.

Grand Matinees Every SATURDAY At 4-15.
Special Terms to Schools.

E. C. CLITHERON,
Director.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 3rd October, 1898, at 3 P. M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. N. D. Bahadurji, thanking the Corporation for their appreciation of the services of his late son, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji.

2. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of a notice, notifying that Mr. Maonohandas Ramji has been elected a Councillor.

3. Letter from the Secretary to Government (Educational Department), stating that the election of Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., by the Corporation as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute will be notified in the next "Bombay Government Gazette."

4. Letter from the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, stating that Government have ordered the payment of a further sum of Rs. 1,25,000 to the Municipality of Bombay, pending the final settlement of the claim of the Corporation on account of Plague expenditure chargeable to Government.

5. Letter from the Secretary to Government, (General Department) pointing out that, under Section 11 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of Trustees should be elected not later than the 24th October 1898.

6. Election of four Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay under Section 11 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, to the following effect:—

7. Recommending sanction to the payment of a Compassionate Allowance of Rs. 75 to the widow and children of the late Dr. Sorabji Rustomji Serval.

8. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of illuminating the Address of welcome to be presented to the Right Honourable George N. Curzon, Viceroy designate of India on his arrival in Bombay and of a Silver Casket to contain the Address.

9. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 38,773-15-7 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the excess on the provision made in the Budget for 1898-99 on account of interest payable to the Bank of Bombay in respect of temporary loans.

10. (1) Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding with his remarks copies of letters to his address from the Executive Engineer and Deputy Executive Engineers, Water Works, regarding the water-supply.

(2) Letter from the Commissioner, stating, that the question raised by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 4275 of 1898-99 has been fully dealt with under his office No. 12809 of 1898-99, in which the views of the late Water Engineer Mr. Newton, and the present Water Engineer, Mr. Bruce, as well as of the Executive Engineer, have been embodied.

11. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding 100 copies of the Plague Committee's Report for the period extending from the 1st July 1897 to the 30th April, 1898.

12. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government General Department, (Plague), replying to the President's letter No. 2437, dated the 17th June, 1898, and stating that Government trust that in the terms of their Notification of the 12th August, 1898, the Corporation will not find anything repugnant either to the provisions of the Municipal Act or to the constitutional position of the Corporation.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, to the following effect:—

13. Forwarding letter from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, &c., regarding the erection of sheds for the treatment of animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious diseases, and the report of the Commissioner thereon with the recommendation that the Society be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report.

14. Forwarding with reference to letter from Mr. Shavakshaw Byramji Santukwadia, regarding the collection of rainwater on a plot of open low-lying land at Sleater Road, a copy of the Commissioner's report, with the recommendations that the applicant be informed that action has been taken in the matter and the place filled in.

15. Further consideration of memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding papers in regard to a protest from Mr. Goculdas Madhowji, against the proposed establishment of a market near the foot of the French Bridge, Chowpati Road.

16. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of August 1898.

17. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 7th September, 1898.

18. Interim Report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider and report on the question of the adulteration of drugs, food and drink in the City of Bombay.

19. Notice of motion from Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed of his intention to propose that a Committee be appointed to reconsider the existing schedule of Municipal appointments.

By Order of the President,

M. N. WADIA,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 23rd September, 1898.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

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TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

On THURSDAY, the [illegible] September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cooper Cottage, Sands End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and well [illegible] made dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, nearly new ebonised cottage piano by Rose and Co., brass standing lamp, English [illegible] brass and other table ornaments, real Persian carpets, oil-painting, books, new mulberry [illegible] nearly new, English made dogcart with rubber tyred steel wheels and sliding back seat, showy chestnut waler Glendower [illegible] bay Arab Corbett, handsome chestnut [illegible] Malton, sets of English harness, English [illegible] 3 gents 1 ladies and [illegible] saddle, to the property of Lt.-Col. [illegible] Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view [illegible].

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23.

WITH a daily variation throughout the week of Re 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, in both an upward and a downward direction the prices of cotton have been unsteady, with an enquiry from shippers, amounting to little or nothing, but an improved demand from the Mills. Wheat has been very quiet in the absence of any demand; while in Seeds a little business has been doing, and prices maintain their current level. Exchange has shown a downward movement in rates, which, as compared with last Friday's, are 3-32d. lower for Bank Paper, and 1-32d. for Private. Money is a very quiet market. Government Paper is quiet, and inclined to be weak, though quotations have advanced, and are 11-16 per cent. and 1-2 per cent. higher for 3 1-2 and 3 per Cents, respectively. Freights are unchanged, and firm in tone. In Imports there is an improved enquiry.

MONEY.—The weekly Return of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday, showed the following comparison with that of the preceding week:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	20,95,647
,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	2,08,047
Other ,,	Inc.	,,	35,32,270
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	5,933
Other authorised ,,	Unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	,,	6,22,709
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	,,	11,620
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	,,	12,113
Cash	Inc.	,,	22,39,541

As indicated by the above figures there was a further increase in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank last week amounting to some 22 1-4 lakhs, at about 222 lakhs, compared with an increase in the preceding week of 15 1-2 lakhs, at 199 1-2 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of 21 lakhs; while at the Branches there was an addition of 2 lakhs; and Private Deposits increased by 35 1-4 lakhs. Loans decreased by 6 1-4 lakhs, and in the other items of the Return there was but little movement.

The following is the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 17th September 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	74,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,84,097
Do. do. at Branches	27,40,033
Other Deposits	3,05,45,009
Post Bills	2,818
Credits undrawn	25,69,338
Rs.	5,82,41,292

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	103,41,447
Other authorised Securities	35,61,290
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	58,77,664
Loans, on do. do. do.	113,79,916
Bills Discounted and Purchased	43,91,228
Dead Stock	4,15,330
Stamps and Stationery	21,176
Bullion	......
Balances with other Banks	63,642
Cash	221,90,599
Rs.	582,41,292

The Bank of Bombay rate is 4 per cent, and that in the open market, 4 1-2 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mailday the market was quiet in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d. for three month's sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, both ready and forward, and rates became easier, Bank Wire having been unobtainable at the close at better than 1s. 3 31-32d.; no Merchants Bills were offering. The market continued quiet on Monday, with 1s. 3 31-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate demand for remittance, alike for ready and forward, but Merchants' Bills were scarce. On Tuesday the market was closed and opened on Wednesday at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4-3-32d. for three months sight credits. For Bank remittance, ready and forward, there continued to be a fair enquiry, chiefly on the part of the Bazaar. The tone of the market was quiet but steady yesterday with 1s. 3-15-16d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 43-32d. for three months, sight credits. Business was on a small scale all round; a few merchants Bills were reported done and there was a trifling demand for remittance. To day the market has again been quiet but steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 43-32d. for three months, sight credits. For ready and forward Bank paper there was a good enquiry, and rates gave way 1-32d. during the day, and close with a quiet feeling at the following level:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-12d.	,,
Francs	1·69 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened with a quiet feeling on Saturday last at 94 1-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 94 3-16 for Account, with 84 1-2 for 3 per cents. Quotations were given on Monday at 94 5-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 94 7-8 for Account, and 85 for 3 per cents. Closed on Tuesday for a native holiday, the market re-opened on Wednesday with a steady feeling at 94 7-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 94 13-16 for Account and 85 for 3 per cents. Rates were week at opening yesterday at 94 13-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents and 85 for Threes. The market has continued steady to-day at 94 13-16 for 3 1 2 per cents for cash and the Settlement, and 85 for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—In the movement in prices reported there has been as much a tendency to favour buyers as sellers. Our revised list, as compared with last Friday's, shows an advance of Rs. 50, in Sholapore; of Rs. 25, in Hindustan; of Rs. 20, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land Mill, and Leopold; and of Rs. 2½, in Mazagaon; and a decline of Rs. 50, in Presidency; of Rs. 45, in Alliance; of Rs. 25, in Queen; of Rs. 20, in Ripon; and of Rs. 10 each, in Indian Manufacturing and Oriental. In Miscellaneous Shares, Alcock Ashdown are Rs. 10 lower. In Presses, French have declined Rs. 10; Mofussil, Rs. 7 1-2; and New Indian. Rs. 2 1-2. In Banks, Commercial Bank of India have declined Rs. 4; while on the other hand, Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 25.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The nominal commencement of the busy season has led to a small increase in business without however any improvement in prices. Up-country buyers are reported to be better disposed towards operating in Gray-Goods forward lines being in request. In Bleached Dyed, Turkey-Red and Printed Goods, there has been no change in rates, though the demand has improved. For Locally-made Goods also there has been a better enquiry. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been some 18000 bales and of Local about 6100 bales.

YARNS.—Very low rates having ruled at Hongkong the attention of buyers has been attracted by them, and prices here instead of advancing, have declined, the downward moment being due, it is reported, to very heavy stocks being on hand. The clearances during the week amounted to 11,900 bales. The market is weak in tone at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule.	As. 3	to	4 5-8 per lb.
,,	,, 8s	,,	,, 3 1-4	,,	3 3-4
,,	,, 10s	,,	,, 3 3-8	,,	4 1-4
,,	,, 12s	,,	,, 3 11-16	,,	4 3-8
,,	,, 16s	,,	,, 4	,,	4 1-2
,,	,, 20s	,,	,, 4 5-16	,,	5 1-8
,,	,, 24s	,,	,, 5	,,	5 5-8
,,	,, 30s	,,	,, 5	,,	5 3-4
,,	,, 40s	,,	,, 7	,,	7 1-2

METALS.—Braziers Copper has advanced 8ans. per cent in price; Yellow Metal is unchanged; while Swedish Bar Iron is 8ans. per candy higher.

COALS.—Sales have been reported during the past week of *Ready Deshagur* at Rs. 16 3-4 to 17 per ton; and of *Singareni*, October to December delivery, at Rs. 14 per ton. The market is steady at closing; we quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.
West	Rs. 20 per ton nominal.
Australian	Nil.
Powell's	Nil.
Cardiff	Rs. 23 per ton nominal.
Japan	Nil.
Bengal	Nil.
Singareni	Rs. 14 1-4 per ton.
Seebpore	Nil.
Sanctoria	Nil.
Deshagur	Rs. 17 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market for this staple has been quite, and though there has been some improvement in the enquiry from the local mills, shippers have been backward in their demand. Prices have vacillated, ruling now in favour of buyers, then in favour of sellers, and again in favour of buyers. To-day the market has been steady in tone, with a moderate business passing.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts on Monday advised that at Broach a further fall of rain had been registered amounting to 3·25 inches; Jalgaon, 2·69 inches fell; at Dhollera, 1·87 inch; at Beawar, 1·36 inch; at Bhownugger, 1·17 inch, the other stations having received less than an inch. The Cotton plants were generally flourishing; at Dhulia and Beawar they were in flower and showing bolls; and at Wadhwan, though the plants were flourishing, they wanted fine weather, sufficent rain having already fallen there.

At Hubli alone, as disclosed by the telegraphic advices from the districts received yesterday morning, rain fell since the despatch of the previous reports, 2·50 inches having been registered. The weather was bright with no sign of r[illegible] almost throughout the whole area and the crop prospects were good, with the Cotton plants and the [illegible]. The following [illegible] full-pressed Cotton with [illegible] cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz:—

		Per Candy	Per lb C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	135—	3 15-16d.
Do. Do. Dec-Jan.	,,	136—	3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	128—	2 23-32d.
Do. Do. Dec-Jan.	,,	128—	2 29-32d.
Do. Good		......	
Do. Do. Dec-Jan.	,,	122—	2 13-16d.
Belatee, Fine	,,	133—	2 29-32d.
Do. Do. Dec-Jan.	,,	136—	3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	128—	2 13-16d.
Do. Do. Dec-Jan.	,,	130—	2 15-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	,,	124—	2 3-4d.
Do. Do. Dec-Jan.	,,	128—	2 29-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	,,	134—	2 29-32d.
Do. Dec-Jan.	,,	136—	3 1-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	,,	136—	2 31-32d.
Do. Do. May	,,	148—	3 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	128—	2 13-16d.
Do. Do. May	,,	140—	3 7-32d.
Do. Good	,,	122—	2 23-32d.
Do. Do. May	,,	127—	3 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,,	135—	2 15-16d.
Westerns	,,	126—	2 25-32d.
Broach, Fine	,,	145—	3 3-32d.
Do. Do. March	,,	150—	3 13-32d.
Do. Good	,,	......	
Do. Do. March	,,	154—	3 3-8d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	1,658	1,392	6,663
From 1st Jan. to 22nd Sept.	1,552,753	13,05,523	1,859,3[illegible]
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,595	...	4,240
From 1st Jan. to 22nd Sept.	4,43,565	482,109	677,709
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	18,897	643	968
From 1st Jan. to 22nd Sept.	391,418	422,108	300,484

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The market for the former is very quiet, and there is almost a total absence of demand. Prices are unchanged; and in Seeds a small business of a retail character has been done.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	13,954	5,337	78,578
Do. from 1st January to 22nd September	7,163,094	1,396,382	3,280,194
Linseed for the week	23,716	2,282	6,462
Do. from 1st January to 22nd September	2,106,656	397,374	3,242,507
Rapeseed for the week	19,853	26,077	38,847
Do. from 1st January to 22nd September	1,854,745	1,739,182	1,009,419
Gingellyseed for the week	1,812	1,202	2,820
Do. from 1st January to 22nd September	1,184,874	384,827	820,823

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	...	12,442
Do. from 1st January to 22nd September	5,420,969	2,813	1,393,178
Linseed for the week	...	16,902	34,997
Do. from 1st January to 22nd September	2,149,455	521,570	2,901,910
Rapeseed for the week	25,309	59,414	31,705
Do. from 1st January to 22nd September	1,851,219	1,508,364	1,040,755
Gingellyseed for the week	...	1,207	...
Do. from 1st January to 22nd September	1,354,945	458,127	1,063,424

DIVINE SERVICE.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 25.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G. Hymns—Introit 2, 317, 164 and 221.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 321, 22 and 229. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—King Hall in E flat.
The offertories are for the New Chancel Screen.
Daily—Matins at 6-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Plain).
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 285, 269 and 236.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 36, 176 and 184.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway).
11 a.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 Social hour.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Mr. Frank Anderson.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Wandby Road, Esplanade).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 321, 274 and 164. Ps. 107.
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 5, 164 and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 274, 338 and 228.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.—Hymns 11, 333 and 58.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 539, 361 and 32.

SEAMEN'S REST.

(Frere Road, Prince's Dock.)
Rev. F. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Service and Sermon by Rev. F. Wood. All seamen and strangers in the port are heartily welcomed.

MAZAGON, METHODIST CHURCH.

(Wari Bunder Road.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Service and Sermon by T. Wright, Esq.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe. Alms for Organ and Choir.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 255, 315 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 351, 160 and 225.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. G. Ledgard—Hymns 256, 257 and 31.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Morning Service—Hymns 128, 11 2 tune, and 203. Psalm 119, 33-40 v. tune 190.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 154, 71 2 tune, 95 and 294 1 tune.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—September 22.

10 p.m.	80·2

FRIDAY—September 23.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	84·8
4 p.m.	84·4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 THE WEEK.
4 Explosion on H. M. S. Eclipse.
5 Indian Telegrams.
6 A National Health Society—Bombay and Presidency—The "Mermaid" Case—Training in Hill Warfare.
7 Sporting News—The Presidency-Cricket Match—Bombay Command Orders.
8 Poona Races.
9 Durand Football Tournament.
10 The Association Football Tournament—Bombay Rifle Club—Rovers Association Tournament.
11 Royal Western India Golf Club.
12 The Population of Simla—The Broach Murder Case—Explosion of Gas in a Hotel.
13 LEADING ARTICLES: The Czar's Craving for Peace—What Does it Promise for India—The Enlargement of Municipal Borrowing Powers.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: A Great Pro-Consul—The Education of China.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Amenities of War in the Dark Continent—Medical Reform in India—Military News.
16 The Ensuing Trooping Season—The Attitude of the Afridis—Simla Season—Railway Lines Breached in Tirhut—News from the Persian Gulf—King William IV. Rupees.
17-18 Meeting of the University Senate.
19 [illegible] in the Fort [illegible] India Horse [illegible] The Extortion Case.
20 Charge of Theft Against a European.
21 Instruction of Troops in Hill Warfare—Entertainment at [illegible] College—The City Mortality.
22 Plague [illegible] Calcutta—The Hired Murder at Broach—[illegible] Crop Prospects—India's Coal Resources.
23 [illegible] Pollution—Municipal Standing Committee—The [illegible] Transport Committee—The Bombay Police—The [illegible] Valley Railway—Rail Making in Burma.
24 BENGAL, MADRAS, N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB [illegible] NEWS—MISCELLANEOUS.
[illegible]: Bombay Government Orders—[illegible] India Orders—Shipping Intelligence [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE—September 12, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain C Ainslie, R E, of a son.

BATTYE—September 16, at Westfield, Simla, the wife of Lieut Ivan Urmston Battye, Q. O. Corps of Guides, of a daughter.

CRUM—September 13, at Ootacamund, the wife of A Stewart Crum, late Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DEACON—LONG—September 16, at St John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Lucknow, Henry Robert Gordon Deacon, Lieutenant, Connaught Rangers, son of the Late Rev Isaac Deacon, of Belfast, to Kathleen Henrietta, fourth daughter of Colonel Long, of Woodlands, Congresbury, Somerset.

DEATH.

RAVENSCROFT—August 30, at Maison Veignon, Chandernagore, Marie Caroline (Minnie), nee Dumaine, in the 27th year of her age.

ROBSON—July 6, at Lokoja, West Africa, of malarial fever, Arthur Robson, dearly loved son of James Robson, of Dalhousie, aged 23 years and 10 months.

O'FARRELL—September 9, at "Avenel" Mussoorie, Mrs. Isabella O'Farrell.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1898.

THERE are certain classes of students who seem to be always seeking for a royal road to knowledge. In some cases the search appears to be made with a real desire for learning, and in eagerness to more rapidly acquire the desired information; in others, out of sheer laziness that they may do their allotted task of work with less trouble. The art of study may be looked upon from two points of view. In the one sense, for the accumulation of knowledge, in the other as a contemplative mood which works upon what is already known. In the latter sense we speak of an artist who is endeavouring to evolve some great conception for his picture as studying his subject, and we think of the poet as studying, when, in his solitude, he is engaged in the formulation of his ideas preparatory to the production of fresh verses. These forms of study cannot concern us at present; the correct methods with regard to them are probably known to very few, and are perhaps incapable of being laid down with any definiteness as an aid to others. To the ordinary bookworm-student, however, whose object is to gain knowledge, some system is almost necessary, and a methodical plan of work is of great assistance. The acquirement of knowlege resolves itself to a great extent into a taxation of the faculty of memory, and with this idea many schemes have been put forward to strengthen or assist this particular function. There are ways in which we may improve our prospects of gaining knowledge. We may consider them under two heads. In the first place, by regarding the mind as one of the faculties of the human mechanism, and treating it accordingly. In the second place, by directing the flow of our thoughts into channels having some systematic arrangement.. The consideration of the mind as a physical function, whose strength must be educated, and whose exercise must be regulated, as in training for the various forms of physical activity with which we are so familiar, is a new idea to most people. Once grasp the idea thoroughly, and it will enable us to recognize that physical fitness is necessary for the most perfect working of the brain. Whatever our conception of the human mind may be, it must be considered for all practical purposes as a function of the brain, and as dependent upon the correct working of all parts of the human mechanism. Physical fitness then becomes as necessary to the scholar as to the athlete, although in the one case, the most perfect maintenance of health is aimed at, for the purpose of working the muscles to the highest pitch, and in the other, for the purpose of taxing the brain. Slight, pale-faced, delicate boys and girls, with active minds and highly-strung nerves, would be very often more successful, if they were made to go daily through a certain amount of physical exercise. A weak mother however says her child is not strong, and accordingly it is prevented from trying its capacity for physical development, and grows up a stunted, ill-shapen being. It is forgotten that the competition of sports and games is itself develops some of the most useful attributes of the mind, and therefore re-acts with double advantage in the ordinary course of study.

Mental action is so dependent upon states of the body, that it is necessary to know the proper times for study, the question of fatigue, and the effects of food and exercise. The various mental activities are most in evidence at different times of the day. Some people are more awake in the morning—others only brighten up towards the close of the day. While the different faculties have their succession of activities, this varies with different people. For the majority it will be found that in the morning after refreshing sleep, the mind is more ready to retain the impress of new things—it is probably then more receptive. This then is the time for learning something fresh—the time for reading and committing to memory. In India most people take their physical exercise in the early morning, probably because they cannot get it comfortably at any other part of the day. For the student, however, such a habit is fatal, as it fatigues him for the whole work of the day. He must use his mind when it is best fitted for work, and the early morning is undoubtedly the best for studies involving the acquisition of fresh knowledge. The next period of the day is best suited for subjects requiring deep thought such as mathematics. Later on work of an experimental character, associated with ocular demonstrations, and involving technique may be best pursued Now comes in the time for play, or sport, or physical exercises, After this the human animal may feed substantially, whereas in the previous part of the day, his refreshments should have only partially satisfied his hunger. After the evening meal the brain can be exercised. but it must not be taxed. Argument, light reading, rehearsal of work already done, and other light forms of mental exercise may be indulged in, but the idea of sleep fixing in the memory what is endeavoured to be learnt just before going to bed, is not based on scientific grounds, and if followed out continually, will only lead to disappointment. Such is a brief outline of how to adopt our work during the different times of the day, bearing in mind that learning cannot be properly assimilated when the brain is tired, when the body is fatigued or when digestion is beginning. Other minor points assume sometimes considerable importance. The skin must not feel either too hot or too cold, distracting thoughts on unrelated subjects must be dispelled, physical disabilities of imperfect sight, and too luxurious or uncomfortable postures must be remedied, so that all the mental energies may be concentrated on the object, and not dissipated by partially flowing in other directions. Concentration of thought requires also to be cultivated; but this is a habit of mind that is chiefly a hereditary capability, although it may in some degree be said to be self-taught.

It is impossible to lay down de[illegible] [illegible] class of student, [illegible] tions for every [illegible]. While certai[illegible] every individual. W[illegible] ciples have been here indic[illegible] be admitted, that all minds and all be subjected to the same treatme[illegible] inations are in so many intances study, mental fitness at this parti[illegible] of the utmost importance. This achieved by a steady maintenance o[illegible] tal and physical fitness before ind[illegible] though additional preparation m[illegible] made for special occasions [illegible] of labour, [illegible] caution to a[illegible] There is at all [illegible] a close connection between the brain and stomach, and a fogginess in our ideas, a want of clearness of thought, and an extra effort required to perform an ordinary mental action are often associated with a disordered digestion. As a clear mind is absolutely necessary in order to be successful under the trying conditions of examination, any disturbance of this character must be corrected or anticipated. This is such a common disturbance in hot climates, that for the studious man, it is a matter of vital importance. Public singers and speakers, even professional billiard players, know the importance of duly preparing themselves for great occasions, and, by certain judicious rules of feeding, and rest bring themselves to their best form for high mental and physical efforts. In the learned professions, men are students for life, and therefore the health giving habits of youth should never be entirely abandoned. It is not necessary on leaving college to give up sports, on the supposition that they are undignified, and that a man should then put away childish things. Such abstention is a great mistake, and may be everlastingly regretted. Young bones and lusty blood call for exercise, and the athlete who forsakes his sports entirely for his books, or his laboratory, finds his health wane; he becomes dyspeptic, or he falls a victim to some serious disease. Regular, even athletic, exercise of some kind should be maintained all through life; the mind is then kept in the best form for work. It is a recognized fact, that a man can excel both in his studies and in athletic pursuits. Physical culture must therefore not be sacrificed for the supposed dignities of high position. It may moreover be said, that high physical powers tend, not only to prolong life, and to protect their owners from many of the minor ills to which weaker constitutions are liable, but at the same time increase the capacity of the brain. Just as there is a limit for physical endurance, so the amount of which the human mind is capable, has its limitations also. The analogy is almost complete. A muscle may rupture under great physical exertion, and the mind may give way under great strain. The mental athlete must be as careful in training as the gymnast. Every student aims, or should aim, at being a mental athlete, and therefore due attention to the signs of fatigue, when to rest and when to work, should be the part of the instruction of every teacher. It is impossible to do first class work when fatigued, and this applies equally to the mind as to the body. It is probably more necessary not to ignore certain signs of exhaustion from mental exercise, than from purely physical exercise, because recovery from fatigue is less rapid in the former than in the latter. In addition to this, exhaustion comes on more quickly, so that short periods of study and other devices have to be adopted, in order that continuous instruction may not have to be suspended for long intervals. Men do not hesitate to prepare themselves by a long process of training for feats of physical endurance, and it will be found equally necessary for great mental operations to go through the same preparatory treatment.

STARTLING news comes from China. According to Reuter, an edict has been issued definitely announcing that the Emperor has resigned his power to the Empress, presumably the Dowager Empress, while a rumour at Shanghai states that the Emperor is dead and that the gates of Peking have been closed. This news follows immediately on the statement that the Emperor's reforming adviser has been banished, the Empress-Dowager has received complete sway and that Li-Hung Chang is to be reinstated. Our remarks a week ago on the subject of the projected reforms in China were almost prophetic, for we ventured to doubt that the introduction of the Western books and a general over-hauling of the internal economy of the Celestial Empire had the sanction of the Empress-Dowager and hinted that the next piece of news we might expect to hear was the banishment of the reforming adviser. Last week, too, we informed our readers of the illness of the Emperor who had taken "a red pill prepared in the Ming dynasty, administered either by Wu-Jim-Pah, Chang-Yin-Luan or the Cabinet Minister Kang." The projected reforms and the disapproval of the Dowager have doubtless had something to do with the banishment of the reforming adviser who would receive a warm reception from the Board of Censors. The red pill may be reason sufficient of the reported death of the Emperor. As to the reinstatement of Li Hung Chang there may be some mistake, for it is not long ago that the Dowager sent him a symbolical gift intimating that he had her gracious permission to commit suicide. The Emperor, now reported dead, was but a young man, having been born in August 1871. Tsai-t'ien was his name, but as the Emperor of China on his accession always selects a new name or "Kwo ho" he became known as Kuang Hsu. He was the son of the Prince Ch'un, seventh brother of the Emperor Hien-Feng, and succeeded to the throne at the death of the Emperor T'ung-Chi in 1875, being ninth sovereign of the Manchu dynasty of T'sing which overturned the native Mings the compounders of the red pill. In China the Sovereign appoints his successor, there being no law of heredity. T'ung Chi dying suddenly in his eighteenth year failed to nominate a successor, and the Empress-Dowager, Hien Feng's widow selected T'sai Tien. Two dowagers were then alive, the Eastern, the widow of Hien Feng and the "Western," the mother of T'ung Chi. The former died some few years ago, the latter it is who practically governed the country until 1889, when Kuang Hsu at the age of twenty-eight was permitted by her nominally to assume full control. But all the while she exercised a very wide influence in matters of state. Concerning her a very pretty story is told. She was the child of poor parents, living in the suburbs of Canton and was remarkable for her beauty. The time came that they were unable to make ends meet and the girl suggested that she should be sold as a slave. This was done and she became the property of a prominent General who offered her as a gift to his Emperor. "The young girl so charmed his majesty by her looks and intelligence that he soon made her his wife." When the Emperor died the former slave became Regent of the Empire and is credited with having administered the national affairs better than almost any of her predecessors, which unfortunately is not saying much. For although nominally the Government of China is based on wholesome principles, its administration has left much to be desired. The effect of to-day's news, if true, will be far-reaching for an attempt to re-establish the Ming dynasty has long been contemplated by a powerful party in the State.

LIFE among the Chins may not approximate an ideal existence, but it is not without its compensations to the student of mankind. The Falam correspondent of an up-country contemporary, in a bright little contribution, gives a graphic account of his neighbours—Chins to the backbone. The sojourner there has not many opportunities of enjoying the comforts of his former days, because he cannot get them. The Chin never kills meat for sale, so Europeans have to depend on their own arrangements in this respect. Burmans bring up cattle from time to time for sale, and goats and *mythun* can be procured from Chins occasionally But the main stand-by for the European is the usual fowl, and her eggs. The Chin [illegible] meat except at his various feasts [illegible] times he [illegible] is no local mea[illegible], when he gorges himself to [illegible] and eggs are [illegible] rarely touches [illegible] price of the [illegible] supply to [illegible] a rupee each [illegible] procur[illegible] be given, for if he can [illegible] is from [illegible] fowls back to his village, [illegible] ever he [illegible] them for his various sacrifices. [illegible] it, he [illegible] is, to obtain his one rupee to [illegible] here he [illegible] the annual tribute. That [illegible] His only [illegible] a matter of indifference to him wh[illegible] by Government earns more money or not. He argues [illegible] one, it "We did without money before [illegible] ther he came into our hills, and why should [illegible] do so now! Our slaves till our [illegible] provide us with food; our wives [illegible] *Kalas* weave all the garments we require [illegible] we not [illegible] our own drink; we rear our own [illegible] and daughters [illegible] cattle; thus we have all we require. Money is not a necessity with us. If we can get it without any great trouble, why we accept it; but we are not going to sweat ourselves to obtain it." The close proximity of the Burman has not yet resulted in the contamination of the Chin. But it is likely to break through their indolence and create a desire to trade. At present it is a trade in kind, for the Chin gives bees-wax, and occasional elephant and rhinoceros tusks in exchange for gongs and cooking vessels, cloth, silk, yarn and dyes. The barter used to be carried on near the frontier, for it is only lately that the Burman would trust himself in Chin country. There seems to be the beginning of the end of Chin exclusiveness and indifference. Novelties will breed a desire to possess them, and the necessity for money for this purpose will soon come home to the Chin, who has already discovered the relative value of an elephant's tusk and a copper *dekchi*. He also knows how to distinguish between a silver and a silvered copper coin, and can be no longer deceived.

THE latest Agricultural Department bulletin deals with the staple crops of the Khasi and Jaintia hills. The difficulties in the way of introducing agricultural improvements in these tracts are so grave as to be almost insurmountable; but the Assam administration has directed very close attention to the subject, and the establishment of a model farm is now under consideration. So long ago as 1871 it was reported by the Deputy Commissioner that the cultivation of rice was insufficient for local consumption, and that rice was therefore imported from the plains; that no improvement in the quality of rice grown had taken place, and that, so far as information could be obtained, there had been no sensible increase in the cultivation. This account is admittedly equally applicable to the present time. But is is recognised that much land in the valleys comprised within the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district is well suited for rice cultivation, and it is probable that the profit derived from the areas now under rice cultivation must be considerable. The Chief Commissioner, unable to ascertain why the cultivation is insufficient, even for local requirements, expresses himself anxious to encourage its extension, if means of doing so can be suggested. Potatoes were tried and with marked success in many tracts, but the prevalence of disease led the cultivators to abandon the potato to a great extent and return to rice. Attempts, however, are being made to direct attention to the cultivation of millet, the variety known as Job's tears; but, as Government is reminded by the local administration, that unless the improved methods of cultivation can be shown to pay, shrewd, conservative people like the Khasias will not adopt them.

IT has not yet been decided whether the Subordinate Staff of the different Government Departments will remove as usual from Simla to Calcutta on the approach of the cold weather. Should plague break out in Calcutta it would be impossible to send a large body of clerks and other subordinates living in the infected quarters of that city, through the North West to Simla in view of the danger of spreading the disease. For the present no decision can be come to on the subject. If Calcutta continues to show a comparatively clean sheet for another six weeks, the usual course will probably be followed.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s. s. Imperator, (Captain G. Nicolich) which arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, was three days behind time, having been detained at Aden on account of an accident to her machinery. It seems that, after leaving Suez, some default in the machinery was discovered, and on arriving at Aden it was remedied and the vessel left for Bombay on the 17th instant.

THE trial of the Extortion case against Clive Durant, was continued yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the same Special Jury. Durant resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit; and closed it at a late hour, after which two more witnesses were called for the prosecution.

NEWS has been received by wire from London of the success at the last competitive Indian Civil Service Examination of Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Mehta, the second son of Mr. R. D. Mehta, C. I. E., of Calcutta. Mr. Byramjee was educated at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and in England has passed the London Matriculation and first L. L. B. Examination; and has also been called to the Bar.

THE permanent transfer of the Military buildings at Chinsurah, the old Dutch settlement near Calcutta, to the Bengal Government, has been sanctioned by the Goverment of India.

CAPTAIN A. R. BRAID R. A. Ordnance Department, has been nominated for deputation to England next year, in place of Major O. H. L. F. Wilson whose services will be required in India.

THE appointment of an, additional first class Sergeant Iinstructor to the Punjab Light Horse has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE Madras Government reassembles in Madras on the 15th October.

LIEUTENANT KRIEKENBEEK, 19th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Provost Marshal, Malakand Force.

THE Championship of the Southern India Rifle Meeting was won on Wednesday by Sergeant Wilson, East Yorkshire Regiment.

CERTAIN sub-committees are to be formed from the Simla Transport Committee in order to consider specific questions in detail.

MAJOR DEANE, Political Officer at the Malakand and in Chitral, has arrived in Simla on short leave. He will probably proceed on furlough next Spring.

AN experiment of some importance is to be tried, with a view to encouraging mule breeding in the North-West Provinces, the Government of India having sanctioned the purchase by the Civil Veterinary Department of mule colts bred by Zemindars from cast mares which are to be handed over to local native breeders for the purpose, the young stock to be run in a mob on the Hissar Farm until they are old enough to be of use.

MAJOR DEANE has recovered from the Agrah Utman Khels, the rifle stolen from the sepoy who was lately wounded at Mardan. The thieves were two talibs, and the jirga brought in the rifle, directly they heard that reprisals were likely to be effected on their property, passing down to British territory.

IT has been decided to depute Lieutenant C. O. Halliday, R. E., to Malakand, to consider on the spot all the necessary details connected with the question of establishing an electric search light at that place. He will go to Simla on his return journey to receive instructions from, and to discuss the subject personally with the authorities there.

WHEN the Buffs leave the Malakand for Kamptee next month, the local force, including the Movable Column, and the troops at Chakdara and Dargai, will consist of one Mountain Battery, one company of Sappers, two squadrons of Cavalry, and four battalions of Native Infantry. This will probably be further reduced if all remains quiet in Swat and Bajour.

THE new volume of the Book Lovers' Library will be "Book Auctions in England in the 17th Century," by John Lawler, compiler of the Ashburton and Sunderland Sale Catalogues. It will contain much fresh information concerning the book auctions of the period it represents, more particularly those held by Edward Millington, William Cooper, and John Dunton.

PROFESSOR LOMBROSO, the well-known Italian psychologist, complains in a Milan review that Italy does not know how to keep her scientific men and artists in their own country, far less to attract to Italy foreign men of science and art. At the time of Cavour Schiff, Moleschott, and many other gifted men taught at the Universities of Turin, Bologna, and Florence. Now Italians go to Switzerland and Austria; one of Pasteur's most distinguished Italian disciples has gone to America, the anthropologist, Sighele, has also left Italy. Dramatic and lyric poets and painters find no public in their own country. The works of the most famous novelists are better appreciated abroad than in Italy, Professor Lombroso deplores the "emigration of genius," but he rather exaggerates the facts.

PEOPLE are talking a good deal of the pecuniary sacrifice Mr. Welldon is making in accepting the see of Calcutta, but they hardly realise (says the *Westminster Gazette*) how a successful schoolmaster always does that in becoming an English bishop. Dr. Longley used to say that he was well-to-do when Headmaster of Harrow, comfortably off in the poorly endowed see of Ripon, but at Durham, York, and Canterbury, with their large incomes, he became gradually poorer and more pressed because of the calls upon his purse [illegible] hardly [illegible] and [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS NEWS FROM CHINA.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE EMPEROR.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER ASSUMES CONTROL.

LI-HUNG-CHANG TO BE REINSTATED.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Peking telegrams state that, the Emperor's reforming adviser has been Banished, and that the Empress Dowager has resumed complete sway.

The reinstatement of Li-Hung-Chang to office is anticipated.

LATER.

An Edict issued at Peking, definitely announces that the Emperor has resigned his power to the Empress.

It is rumoured at Shanghai, that the Emperor is dead, and that the gates of Peking have been closed.

THE NEW RULER OF CHINA.

SEPT. 23.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking telegraphs that an Edict has been issued which announces that the Emperor and all high Ministers will kotow to the Empress to-day.

ANTI-DYNASTIC REBELLION IN CHINA.

The anti-dynastic insurrection in China is spreading northwards and has reached the province of Hunan, causing disquietude to the Government.

THREATENED OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

SEPT. 23.

The Republics of Argentina and Chili are on the brink of war.

The latter country is anxious for British arbitration on the boundary question which Argentina has hitherto refused to agree to.

Both Republics are mobilizing their troops.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE GREY.

Her Majesty the Queen has sanctioned a semi-public funeral being accorded to the remains of the late Sir George Grey in St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday next.

COLONEL PICQUART'S ARREST.

SEPT. 22.

Colonel Picquart has been transferred to a military prison.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE FASHODA QUESTION.

"Le Temps," in an article on the occupation of Fashoda, says that the French contention is, that Egypt abandoned her suzerainty over that portion of the basin of the Upper Nile, which can thus be justly seized by the first occupant.

"Le Temps" adds, that the question is merely one for concluding a bargain.

MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal with homeward Indian Mails of 17th instant arrived here at midnight, yesterday.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

INDIAN MARINE AND CURRENCY ACTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

At to-day's Legislative Council meeting, the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz presented the Select Committee's reports on the Central Provinces' Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills, which will be taken into consideration four weeks hence.

Mr. Chitnavis suggested that longer time should be allowed for consideration but this was not approved.

Sir Edwin Collen introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Marine Act and explained that it chiefly concerned the titles of officers and warrant and petty officers which had been changed since the Act of 1887 which requires to be brought up to date in consequence; also the incorporation of the title "Royal," bestowed by her Majesty in 1892. Opportunity has further been taken to insert a clause which has been found desirable to provide for the maintenance of descipline in cases of loss or the stranding of the ship itself.

Sir James Westland then introduced a Bill to amend the Law relating to the forgery of Currency and Bank Notes. He explained that no Currency Notes having been in existence when the Indian Penal Code was framed, the provisions for the prevention of counterfeiting are insufficient; for instance whereas he who prepares machinery for forging a half anna stamp is liable up to six years' imprisonment, he who does the same in connection with a currency note only performs an interesting and artistic operation. To terminate this anomally clauses of the English Act are being introduced in the Indian Penal Code with amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code to correspond.

The next meeting of the Legislative Council is fixed for four weeks from to-day.

ECCLESIASTICAL TOUR.

The Bishop's Commissary of the Calcutta Diocese leaves Darjeeling on the 24th instant on tour, being in Calcutta at the beginning of October, thence proceeding through the principal stations in Western Bengal and Central Provinces, being at Nagpore on November 1st and returning to Calcutta on the 10th idem.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MAJOR WHARRY.

Major H. Wharry D. S. O., who distinguished himself so signally in charge of the Malakand Field force transport in the recent operations died here in hospital suddenly this morning, of hæmorrhage resulting from a pancreatic abcess. He had come to Simla as a member of the Transport Committee now sitting, and was all right two days ago. He was considered one of the very best transport officers in India and his loss is a serious one to the Department.

THE GURKHA MURDERER DROWNED.

The French authorities at Kengtung have received news of the death by drowning in the Mekong of the Gurkha murderer Umazumarram, the deserter from the 10th Burma Rifles.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE SERVICE AND SALT DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service and Salt Department have eight vacancies for British Army Reservists in India this year. The Pay ranges from Rs. one to Rs. five hundred monthly. Men joining in the first instance as probationers for about three years on fees average ninety Rs. monthly. Average pay after twenty five years' approved service Rs. 225. The Qualifications demanded are good character and health, and 2nd class Education Certificate. Age is not to exceed 35.

SPECIAL LEAVE CONCESSION.

It has been decided that Officers recalled from general leave last year on account of field operations, are eligible for a concession of one month's privilege leave, provided the actual period enjoyed was less than two months. Troops and followers also who garrisoned Peshawar outposts between the 8th August and 6th September last, will participate in the frontier gratuity.

Four months' extension of leave on Medical Certificate is sanctioned to Major Longe of the Survey Department, recently employed in Burma.

THE NEXT I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

It has been notified that the next examination for the Indian Civil Service takes place in London in August 1899.

CIVIL REVENUE.

The total Civil Revenue directly brought to account to the end of the last month is two and half crores, better than the same date last year. The closing cash Balance being 14 crores 37 lakhs.

THE CHALISGON-DHULIA RAILWAY.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction by the G. I. P. Railway Company, at a cost of approximately 36 lakhs, of a branch line from Chalisgaon to Dhulia.

SIR CHARLES NAIRNE'S DEPARTURE.

H. E. Sir Charles Nairne will be accompanied to Bombay by Generals Morton and Gaselee, Colonel Duff, Major Mercer, Lieutenants Nairne, Dimsdale, and Wilkinson and Surgeon Major Orely.

Captain O. K. Tancock, R. A., from Hongkong, is under orders to proceed to India for duty.

Captain E. J. Pinney to-day assumed the duties of Assistant Military Secretary to General Galbraith, vice [illegible] on leave.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

In the Durand Tournament to-day, a great struggle took place between the York and Lancaster, and North Stafford teams; neither side scoring, though extra time was played, the result being a draw, after one hour and twenty minutes game.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—The services of Lieutenant Young, 17th Madras Infantry, and Second-Lieutenant Charteris, R.E., have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The application by the Belgian Government of their plague rules to Calcutta is announced.

Second Lieutenent Hunter appointed from Canada, is posted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Military department.—Lieutenant Field, 28th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Lieutenant Bannerman, 1st Bombay Lancers to be Provost Marshal, Malakand Brigade, vice Cotteril, vacated.

2nd Lieutenant Ellis, 9th Bombay Infantry, to Officiate as Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Chauncy, Wiltshire Regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Cheneix-Trench to be Wing Officer, 26th Bombay Infantry, vice Barret, seconded.

Bombay Hospital Assistants, R. Nimbalker Thakoordungajee and Sanjanmal Karamchand are gazetted a step in promotion.

UNUSUAL EFFECTS OF FLOODS IN UPPER INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

The Public Works Department having reported that the Laltakuri bund had given way at 59th mile, Mr. Egerton, district Magistrate of Berhampore, immediately engaged one of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co's inland steamers and started for the locality, where the breach occurred. The breach seems to have been discovered in time, and a large number of coolies were employed in repairing the damage, in the meanwhile the police guards had been placed at different places to warn the peasantry in time in case a more serious breach should occur. The people were much alarmed, especially as the river has within the past week risen to 29 feet 6 inches and is still rising. The effects of the unusual flood have been felt not only in Moorshedabad but also lower down at Santipore, where the river is reported to be fast rising over the water level, being now only 20 inches below that of memorable flood of the year 1885, when Sir Rivers Thompson made an extended tour by water of the flooded tracts, lasting more than a month in parts of the embankment road at Santipore. The river water is percolating through, and steps are being taken to protect the road. It is feared that the floods will do great damage to the standing crops. The river has also risen at Serampore only thirteen miles from Calcutta, where a portion of the Strand Road is reported to have been washed away. The recent heavy rain resulted disastrously on the Darjeeling railway. Several land-slips occurred on the line and on Saturday two heavy ones came down between Darjeeling and Ghoom. Huge collection of rocks, weighing many tons fell and effectually blocked the permanent way, mail train which started from Darjeeling had to return with passengers. In the meanwhile another heavy slip occurred near Sonada, and the up mail was delayed. While this was being cleared away, the down mails were pushed through by trolly. The up mail came up as soon as Sonada slip cleared, and the passengers transhipped at Ghoom slip, the latter being far too heavy to remove at a short notice. It was subsequently overcome by the aid of blasting and from Monday trains are running through. For some hours telegraph communication with Calcutta was interrupted. Owing to breaks on the line, both Government and railway wires were suffering.

WELSH BAPTIST MISSION.

The medical centre of the Welsh Baptish Mission, Shillong, has been transferred from Chena to Lailankote on the Nongkiem heights above the station the place being celebrated for its large groups of Druidical cromlechs. Honk-Sowleah, at the old station, had been the headquarters of the Mission for nearly seventy years, but the new place is sheltered from the inclemency of the moonsoon and is more accessible from all parts of the hills, besides affording views a great deal more picturesque than the bleak and shattered precipices amid which it stood.

THE S. S. DRACHENFELS.

The steamer Drachenfels was towed into the port yesterday, by tugs Retriever and Warren Hastings and taken into the Kidderpore docks. Soon after going to sea, the s. s. Drachenfels encountered bad weather and got into a cyclone when about 210 miles from Saugar, losing her rudder. Having got safely through the worst part of the storm, the Captain put her back, and determined to sail up to Sand-heads before obtaining assistance. The Captain refused assistance from three steamers, thereby saving salvage and sailed rudderless up to Sand-heads. After seven day's excellent seamanshipwhile being towed by the tugs Retriever and Hooghly, she got ashore between Saugor and the Mud point, and successfully floated off after being aground for thirty-four hours.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, SEPT. 23.

2nd Lieutenant Hitchins, unattached list, 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, will be attached to the 1st East Kent Regiment on its arrival at Kamptee to complete his year's duty with a British regiment. With reference to G. O. G. No. 945 of 26th August, 2nd Lieutenants Holmes and Mellis, unattached list, will, on arrival in India, be attached for duty to the 1st Wiltshire Regiment. So much of Bombay Command Order dated 16th instant as refers to the above officer, is cancelled.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—The following transfers are ordered:—Lieut.-Colonel Kirkpatrick, M. D., from Mhow to the Aden District; Captain Jones from Poona to Aden District; Captain Sladdon from Bombay to the Nagpore Disttrict. Major Lane on arrival from England is posted to theh Bombay District. Major Griffiths on return from temporary duty in the Punjab Command is posted to the Mhow District.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is intimated that Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby, Commanding the Royal Artillery at Aden has been appointed a member of the Ordnance Committee and is to return to England as early as possible.

Under instructions received from the War Office, Command Order dated the 9th September, directing Captain Roberts Royal Fusiliers to proceed to join the 3rd Battalion is held in abeyance pending further orders.

It is notified that classes will assemble at the Poona Central Army Signalling School in 1899 on the dates specified below:—1st Class, 16th January; 2nd Class 3rd April.

It is notified that the Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bombay Command, will proceed on tour in Sind and Quetta Districts, leaving Poona on the 14th October, arriving at Quetta on the 19th. Leaves Quetta on the 25th and arrives at Jacobabad on the 26th. Leaves 28th and arrives at Hyderabad on the 28th. Leaves on the 30th and arrives at Karachi on the 30th. Leaves on the 3rd November and arrives at Poona on the 7th.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major Williams, 25th Bombay Rifles and Sub-Conductor Charlesworth, Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for 12 months:—Conductor Collinson, Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Captain Foster, No. 23 Company, Southern Division, six months, on private affairs out of India.

The undermentioned Officers are granted extensions of leave:—Royal Artillery—Major Dawkins, 26th Field Battery, from 24th August to 23rd November, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office.

Royal Irish Rifles—Major Seton, from 8th September to 25th December on medical certificate.

10th Bombay Light Infantry—Captain De Vismes, 4 days, private affairs.

25th Bombay Rifles—Major Williams, 14 days, private affairs.

Meywar Bhil Corps—Captain Bell, 3 days, medical certificate.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

OPENING DAY.

The Poona Open Polo Tournament commenced to-day; only three teams came forward to compete. The first match, this afternoon, was between two teams—the Durhams and the Golconda. The ground was splendid and the ball travelled beautifully; some pretty play, combined with good clean hitting marked the match throughout. The Golcondas combination play was much admired and loudly applauded, their hitting being true. The ground was crowded with spectators. The Durhams were composed of Messrs Ainsworth Wilkinson, Capt. Luard, Mr. Fairfax, Back. The Golconda team consisted of Mr. Ahmed Alibeg Sh[illegible] Oosman Jar Jung, Jemadar-Me[illegible] umpires being Capt. Warner [illegible] following are some details of t[illegible]

First chuckker—the Durha[illegible]ed to play on the north side [illegible] conda on the sphere; but th[illegible] after a short scrimmage. [illegible] score a sub.-Golconda retaliat[illegible] Osman Jung hit a beautiful [illegible] Time—4 mins. 33 secs.

The second chuckker wa[illegible] better than the first. Fairfax [illegible] fortunately missed the goal, tw[illegible] one by Ainsworth and the c[illegible] pretty play and clean hittin[illegible] bell rang, Golconda ma[illegible] Golconda 1 goal 1 subs to Du[illegible] 5 mins. 11 secs.

In the third chukker Asma[illegible] ball which went out; on [illegible] quickly picked up and shot another goal. The visitors forced the pace, and soon imperilled Durham's goal. Wilkinson relieved the pressure; but Mirza Baig finding course open drove between posts and scored another goal immediately. Ahmed Ali and Osman-Baig both kept the ball travelling amongst them, nothing knocked Score; Golconda 3 goals, 1 sub to Durhams 3 subs. Time.—6 min. 30 sec.

In the fourth chukker the Durhams showed up well, but in spite of their able defence Osman Beig managed to draw spheres and hit a neat one and added another goal. Luard on corner rushed out, but before he could become dangerous, the ball went out. After in and out play the chukker closed with Golconda 4 goals 1 sub to Durhams 3 subs. Time—5 mins 19 secs.

In tho fifth chukker Wilkinson forced the ball away and ran. He missed at a critical moment but Luard with back-hander scored the goal. To this a subsidiary was soon after added by Luard; second subsidiary again added, but foul. Beig elaimed it and it was allowed against them; but in return Luard was again on, and a subsidiary rewarded his effects. This was getting warm, Golconda quickly beat back assault when Ali Baig notched a sub score Golconda 4 goals 2 subs toDurhams, the goal, 5 subs. Time—6mins 16sec. In sixth chukker made vigorous attack, but they were ably fended off; nothing was added and the score stood as above. Durhams Time—5mins. 27sec.

In the seventh chukker, game opened very tamely and the Golconda team were playing and hitting as they liked, scored nothing. Time—5mins. 3secs. as eight secs. were left both teams went out to play by couple of hits Chukker closed Golconda team thus won by 4 goal 2 sub to Durhams 1 goal 5 subs. The final will be on Monday between Poona Horse and Golconda.

POONA HORSE SHOW MEETING

A meeting to arrange Poona Horse Show for fairy classes was held on the polo ground. General Sir Westmacott presided; several gentlemen were present and it was decided to hold the show on Wednesday next. Doctor Bull is the Secretary of the Show.

EXTRA DAY'S RAINCG

There will be an extra day's racing on Thursday next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here, this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 22.

The Austrian Lloyds steamers Gisela, from Japan left for Bombay this evening.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Latimbro from Bombay arrived at Singapore to-day, the 23rd instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company steamer Salazie left Colombo for Bombay on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 9 a m, and she is expected here on Monday, the 26th instant, at day light.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 22-32

The Manchester market has been easier.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 11-16
Bar Silver	23 5-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £33,800,000; Decrease, £300,000; Public Deposits, £9,300,000; Increase, £1000,000; Other Deposits, £36,700,000; Decrease, £3,500,000; Other Securities, £28,000,000; Decrease, £1,900,000; Notes and Gold £23,500,000; Decrease, £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the liabilities.

ROVERS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

E. YORKSHIRE REGIMENT VS. ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

LOVERS of "Socker" were well repaid for their trouble in going to see yesterday's match, though it was unfortunate that it was not more evenly contested. The Yorkshires excelled at every point of the game, their dribbling, passing, and shooting, as well as their defence being superb, especially the shooting. The Irish were hopelessly outmatched from start to finish, though had they been better in front of goal, they might have "broken their duck"—to speak in cricket parlance, six to love is rather a severe defeat. Two of these Vallely might have saved, but as it was, he stopped a good many, no doubt got a bit tired of the perpetual cannonade he had to undergo, in spite of the vigorous efforts of Hanna and Jameson. Too much work was put on these men because (the same old cry) the halves would not watch their men closely enough. Admittedly Ingram is a very difficult man to stop, but that is just the reason why Romans should never have left him.

Having the wind in their favour the Yorkshires commenced attacking at once with great spirit but Hanna got the ball away and the Irish rushing down enabled Baker to shoot, but he shot too high as he did every other time in the game when he had a chance. The ball quickly returned to the other end and the Yorkshires got a corner which Jameson headed out. Ingram got possession but shot a trifle wide. From the kick-out Serjeant Smith had a long shot at goal, which was travelling safely behind, but Vallely foolishly helped it and gave away a corner which Rankine headed through. From the kick off Rankine dribbled down and passed to Ingram, who by a magninficent shot scored a second point for the Belgaum men. The Irish forwards played very vigorously in the face of two to love, but were too fond of running all over the field, consequently their combination was poor and ineffectual. After about 5 minutes' more playTurner added another item to the Yorkshires credit. His shot was a nice straight low one, but he was a bit lucky to get it, as Jameson had a easy chance of putting his goal out of danger, but misjudged his kick. The Yorkshires continued to save all the best of the game, both wings passing and shooting brilliantly. Three times within five minutes Vallely had to save; but, at length, the ball got into the possession of the Irish forwards, and Haslett and McCormick, by a fast run and good centre by the latter, gave Mousley a chance of scoring. He unfortunately did not take advantage of it. The ball was quickly returned, Turner and Hobson making a very pretty dribble finishing up with a hard shot at goal, which Ingram headed through. The Yorkshires continued to worry their opponents, but scored no further point up to half time, when they crossed over leading by four goals to love. On restarting play, the Irish for a time kept the game in their opponents half; and twice had the advantage of a corner kick. Nothing, however, resulted, principally due to the fact that they tried to shoot from too great a distance. For a while the Yorkshires were content to play a defensive game, but the forwards ere long restarted their attack and Ingram twice got away. His first shot was stopped and returned; but again getting possession to put in a beauty and scored the fifth point for the Yorkshires. After five minutes of give-and-take play, Ingram again distinguished himself and after Vallly had stopped one straight one from him, he succeeded in getting past him with a second attermpt. This made the sixth and, as it turned out, the last point the Yorkshires scored. The Irish played up pluckily to the bitter end—we fear a very bitter one; but it certainly is better to havefought and lost than never to have fought at all.

TEAMS.—E Yorkshires—Cook, Llyodd, Arkwright Private Smith, Sergeant Smith, Fitchie, Turner Hobson, Rankin, Paul, Ingram.

Irish Rifles—Valley, Hanna, Jameson, Romans, Jackson, Keelan, Mousely, Commingham, Baker, Haslett. McCormick.

Today the Shropshires play off their draw with the Highland Light Infantry, at 6-15 a.m., and the XI. Hussars play the Royal Irish Regiment at 5 p.m.

RECENTLY the foreign Jews of East London have been deeply stirred by a drama in Yiddish dealing with the story of Captain Dreyfus. The author is a Russian Jew, named Racow, a new "cobbler bard," or the poetic instinct is strong within him, and he earns his bread by shoe-making in the East End-Yiddish drama not being a gold-mine. Sympathy with Nihilism first led him into trouble in his native land. One of his offences there was the writing of songs which students and military officers sang in the tea-houses, bringing on Mr. Racow a charge of corrupting the army. After many hardships, he escaped from Russia to Copenhagen, but was shipped by the Danes to Germany and by the Germans to London. Here he has written fifteen dramas in Yiddish for the Jewish strolling players. Not only have they toured the country, but some have found their way to the Continent, the United States, and Johannesburg, drawing crowded houses, and in one case running 200 nights. Mr. Racow is now improving his English, with the intention of appearing as a play-wright in that language. He regards the prospect as hopeful, especi[illegible] his estimate of our melodrama is low.

[illegible] plies a [illegible]y' pen has (says [illegible]rtting [illegible]armingly in one o[illegible] co[illegible] the attractions [illegible]

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

To read, long after everyone else has read it, and all the world has ceased to talk about it, a book of last season or of half a dozen seasons ago, may be a joy unequalled among all the joys of reading. To begin with one knows exactly what to expect. Some of the reviews are remembered, though, for my own part, I seldom remember reviews. What I do remember are the opinions of people; the talk at the club; and the talk at the dinner table. The way is therefore prepared and made easy for the reader. He feels that there is no necessity to formulate a critical opinion; he has only to turn over the pages, and to like the book and go on with it, or not to like it and to lay it down. In the end, of course, the critical opinion will be formed, because it is impossible to read a book without carrying away an impression, which by force of habit a man of letters proceeds to put into words. This year I have taken away with me two or three books of this kind—one or two of last year's books, which are mostly like last year's snow—gone and forgotten. Others are books much older than last year; for, let me confess, when a book comes out which all the world talks about, and all the world reads, I order it of my bookseller, and then I put it on the shelves, and wait for the sympathetic moment when it will suit my mood. The reader, like the beefsteak in "Martin Chuzzlewit," may be humoured, but must not be drove. I am persuaded that many unjust and apparently venomous reviews are due simply to the reviewer being forced to read a book in an unsympathetic moment. Editors should consider this point; they should affix a label to each volume with the injunction: "Reviewers are requested to read this book only when they find themselves in the right mood to consider the subject"—"when so disposed," as Sairey Gamp put it. If this rule were regarded, how sympathetic, how appreciative would be the review! how careful would the reviewers be to state the case with the consideration, kindliness, and courtesy which would gloss over minor faults and recognise with readiness whatever was worthy of the author!

One of these books is Mrs. Sutherland Orr's "Life and Letters of Browning," published in 1891. It is so long ago that I do not even remember buying the book; it has been standing unnoticed on my shelves ever since. I had quite forgotten it. I take it up now with languid curiosity, because, in fact, I know all about the poet's private life—all, that is, that I wish to know. It is not an interesting life to me. Browning is not an interesting personality; he lives, for me, only in his poems.

I met Browning, in the flesh, once, and only once—by which you will conclude that I am not "in society," where Browning was everywhere to be seen. On that single occasion I had a conversation with him, which I am now pleased to remember. But why is the man not interesting when his work is so full of interest? Because, partly, he had everything that a poet can ask for, in addition to the Gift. That is to say, he had cultivated and scholarly parents, private means, troops of friends, cheerfulness while he waited, success at the end, and, to crown all, an absorbing passion for a woman who stimulated and encouraged him, and who was worth all the devotion that could be lavished upon her. There were no anxieties about his life, no struggles, no ups and downs, no garret, no Bohemia, no wanderings in doubtful valleys with Byron and Burns. His life seems to me to have been passed in a comfortable barge, towed along a canal, from which, quite at his ease, he could survey mankind and watch their ways: and, in his poems, forget himself absolutely and enter wholly into the minds he was studying. With this view of Browning I have read his life. I find it exactly what I expected, and, indeed, knew beforehand. The man is not interesting; his letters want distinction; I would rather read a page of Keats's letters than all Brownings. The life had to be written, but it does not greatly increase my admiration of the poet. He remains singularly apart from the man. Browning was evidently a most sincere, loyal and admirable character—only not interesting. But the poet was so much more than the man.

In the year 1864, or thereabouts, success came to him. Now, in the sixties I was out of England. In my time at Cambridge we read Tennyson, Wordsworth, Byron; we read these poets aloud. Some carried about the Christian Year; some read the Ingoldsby Legends; some knew Praed; a few read Dryden, Pope, and Cowper; we sometimes read a play of Shakespeare, dividing the parts. In those days, though Browning had been writing for a whole quarter of a century, I do not think that a single undergraduate knew anything at all about him. About that year, 1864, news came to me, being, as I said, then out of England, concerning this long-neglected poet. He had been discovered at last. The young men had trampled on the old critics. All our orders, said Browning's publisher, in 1864, "come from Oxford and Cambridge." His books were sent out to me. I was not converted immediately. His obscurity, which at first I considered to be studied affectation, was an obstacle. It is, I still think, his great defect, because it is the function of a poet to give the world new thoughts or to express views and truths hitherto inarticulate and only half understood, in language that may be understood. But the dramatic power of the poet; his broad humanity; his clear vision; these things grew upon one, and presently seized upon intellect first and heart afterwards. Humanity owes more to Browning, I believe, than to any other writer of this age—is it possible for a poet to desire more? In 1868, when I came back to England, I found the whole world reading Browning. We all remember the Browning Societies, the Browning Worship, the Browning Fashion. These have vanished, but the poet survives, and he stands beside the Great Ones of the Earth.

Here is a glimpse of family life in the reign of Henry I. The facts, which are few, have been collected by an antiquary from ancient deeds—the only way of getting at the family life so long ago. For my own part, I have only taken the trouble to piece these facts together. The head of the family was a merchant of London, named Gervase of Cornhill. He owned manors and lands in the country. He had an estate in the City, of which he was the hereditary Alderman, with the right to hold his own courts and to inflict penalties and fines. By the Norman Court he was called a Baron of the City, and he held his estates of the King direct, with no Overlord intervening, a privilege which made the London citizen free and independent towards the great Lords, and gave the King wider powers over London than he possessed over any other city in his realm. There was as yet no Mayor of London, which was divided up into manors or wards, each one independent of the other; there was an officer of the King, a Sheriff, or portreeve, but he was not the head of the City, which as yet was not a corporate body. The merchant exported wool and imported or bought of the foreign merchants all kinds of things—spices, silks, cloth of gold, fine weapons and armour, fruit, wine; he also advanced money on security of lands—a practice with which he was taunted by Churchmen when they could not get what they wanted out of him. He was a Saxon by descent, but in the City Saxon and Norman were already on terms of friendship and equality; he was entirely trusted by the King, and commissioned to do a great many thing for him. Thus, when the ancient Saxon Gild for the defence of the City was dissolved and the members of it went into a monastery, taking with them the Gild property, it was this merchant who, with a Norman Lord named Aubrey de Vere, was ordered by the King to watch over the transfer of the property to the monastery. At this time a revival of religion stirred the whole of the people, from highest to lowest. Crowds went on pilgrimage. One of Gervase's family—I think his brother-in-law—died on pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Another was one of the Gild who consented, one and all, to take vows in the Priory of the Holy Trinity. Among the friends of Gervase was an interesting family of priests. The head of the family was one Alfgar, who was Rector of St. Michael, Cheapside. He had bought a long lease of the living from the Chapter of St. Paul's, and, being a married man with a son and a daughter, he bequeathed the benefice to his son, who was also married, but had no children. The son, therefore, gave the living to one of the sons of Gervase, who took Holy Orders and married Alfgar's grand daughter. Thus we find a married clergy, acquiring and handing on church preferment to their children and grand-children, on terms of friendship with the best people of the city, intermarrying with them, as if for a priest to be married were as natural as for a merchant. This little fact brings the London of Henry I. nearer to us, does it not? It is also certain that Gervase was on terms of intimacy and friendship with the great Norman nobles, himself being a Saxon; for his son married the heiress of the English De Courcys, while his grand-daughter, Joan of Cornhill, married the Hereditary Grand Forester of England. Such was the position and such were the friends of a London merchant in the twelfth century.

I was reminded the other day of a lost dream. Not my own dream, but another's. Some day I will try to remember my own lost dreams. As one grows older it becomes less painful to recall the splendours of the lost dreams. This dream belonged to a friend, now with the majority, whom I have quoted before as the Philosopher. He was not in the Metaphysical Line, but a Professor of Natural Philosophy, in which he greatly distinguished himself. When he was four or five and twenty he held strong views on the subject of preaching. "No one," he would declare, "ought to be allowed to preach before he is fifty. I shall myself begi[illegible]ere he warmed [illegible] the room, [illegible]ed his eyes. [illegible]s! Think [illegible] and wis[illegible]sty years [illegible] tion of bursting upon the world with the wisdom of fifty years accumulation.

The years passed by. At last my friend actually reached the age of fifty. Then I reminded him of his dream; I wrote to him; I asked him what had become of the Prophetic Vision; the Vision of the Treasures; the Vision of the new Book of Wisdom. He replied with a touch of sadness. I remember, he said, the dream it was a good dream; what has become of it I cannot tell. I have searched in all the cells of my brain, and I cannot find a single trace of it. Worse than that, I cannot find any Garnered Wisdom. What has become of the accumulations? I do not know. There must be some, I suppose, somewhere, but I cannot discover them. It appears to me, my friend, that I know less than I knew at five-and-twenty. At least, I believed more then. And it also appears to me that my duty now lies plain before me, viz., to hold my tongue." And this he did—resolutely. And so the world is none the better for the silence, the observation, the reflection, the travel, and the study of those five-and twenty years. And so I might have made that lost dream my own. A great misfortune; an irreparable loss; but who would have suspected that a man of fifty would know less than a man of five-and-twenty?

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

A BAD case of interference and obstruction has been taken up and brought to a successful issue by the National Cyclists' Union in the North Yorkshire centre. Two ladies and a gentleman were cycling to Darlington late one evening, when a horseman returning from a village feast, rather too well primed with the good things of the festivity, deliberately hindered their progress by putting his horse across the road. He kept up the annoyance for upwards of half an hour, during which time the riders were only able to cover half a mile. Of course, the ladies were frightened, and one of the machines was hurt, and a rider who came to their assistance was knocked off against some railings. The conviction of the offender was clear and complete, and he was fined for his assaults, his drunkenness, and the damage done, to the tune of £16, a most salutary lesson to the world of horsey obstructionists.

Among the many complaints of a far fetched nature raised against cycling is that it is an aid to criminals, such as burglars and poachers, who carry out their illegal games at night when the swift and silent steed of steel is their most valuable ally. Why should cycling be blamed? If gamekeepers used to listen for the rumble, of a cart to warn them of the poacher, they must now keep a sharper eye for the cycle, and after all it cuts both ways when gamekeepers and policemen are themselves cycle mounted.

Lord Londonderry, addressing cyclists at a monster parade held in his grounds at Seaham Hall, in Durham, paid them an exceedingly high compliment. He declared that cycling developed the real characteristics of the true Englishman. He referred especially to the characteristics of tenacity and determination of purpose. When cyclists started on an excursion, no matter how long it was to be, they were determined to attain their end. This was strong praise, and no doubt merited, not only by globe-girdlers, who make light of trials, but by less ambitious cyclists, whose determination only extends to the increase of their former best total mileage in the day, or the surmounting a hill which they had previously found unrideable.

The road surveyor of Hampstead, the healthiest and wealthiest suburb of London, is earning the thanks of all cyclists by his report on the roads under his care. His address to the Vestry on the subject almost apologised for them not being everywhere up to cyclists' standard. "The standard of excellence which the cyclist has set up has not been attained, and with the wear and tear of incessant heavy traffic over the main roads it is hardly possible for it to be. The nearest approach to the ideal from the cyclist's point of view is the wood-paved carriage way, and there is no reason why Jarrah wood should not be used in paving." Then follows an explanation that only on account of the delay, of supplies of the specially suitable wood have certain roads been left till next year. The entertainment of the cyclists' ideal is that surveyor's admitted aim, and it is significant that he should so report himself to the local authority. What with this, and the announcement of a county surveyor that "none but cyclists" need apply for the place of assistant to him in road surveying and maintenance, the chances of betterment are indeed rosy.

A London lady, Miss Mackenzie, secretary of the British Fine Art Industries, has been killed by a collison with a waggon when she was descending a hill in Worcestershire, while touring with a companion on a holiday. Her companion only escaped a similar fate by turning into the hedge instead of against the obstructing waggon. Her presence of mind in thus selecting the more yielding of two obstacles undoubtedly saved her life, and reduced her injuries to a mere shaking and flesh-wounds.

Another fatal accident, with a more direct moral in its application, is reported from Norfolk, where a lady collided with a cart after dark, and the vehicle carried no light. Now Norfolk is one of the English countries where the carrying of lights on vehicles is compulsory only in certain months of the year, August being an exception. This one case is enough to prove how ridiculous it is to make a distinction between the darkness of August and the darkness of December. One could understand an exception on moonlit nights, but real darkness is equally dangerous whatever the month of the year.

The dearth of long-distance track events this season makes the twelve hours clubs race, held by the Pegasus Cycling Club at Putney, specially conspicious. It was on the whole a poor day, owing to a high wind, and the event was won by a tandem pair, Messrs. R. J. and E. C. Tidy, who won the same event in 1897. The singular part of their performance is that their distance in 1897 was 252 miles 380 yards, on Saturday last it was 252 miles 470 yards, and the amateur record, held by F. R. Goodwin and J. P. K. Clark is 262 miles 1,100 yards. Twice to get within odd yards of record in a race of 12 hours is a most extraordinary occurrence.

We seem no nearer the solution of the difficulty of carrying cycles efficiently and cheaply on the railway. The Railway Clearing House Committee, after five months deliberation, has reported that the companies are testing appliances. This was already known. That they are not going to lower rates, nor alter conditions as to risk being borne by the owner. This was generally feared. And thirdly, that the form of ticket to be issued is being considered. The importance of this net result of five months labour is overwhelming!

A user of a rim-brake on a light machine must be careful not to apply so powerful a retarding agent too hurriedly, as it is not only liable to skid the wheel and so drag the tyre along the ground to its exceeding damage, but in the case of brakes fitted on the back legs, or seat stays, it will actually cause these to be bent at the point of pressure. Seat stays for brake fittings should be of stouter stuff than if they are left untouched in the middle between their two points of attachment to the frame.

Unpaced record breaking and unpaced competition riding is rapidly gaining popularity in all parts of the world. The two most recent notable performances are as follows:—London to Portsmouth and back by E. J. Steel who beat the previous best by 1 hour 16 mins., and the grand ride by Kuhling in the Antwerp 24 hours unpaced race, who covered 426 miles, winning easily. Both the above riders rode Dunlop tyres.

That the Dunlop-Welch rim has been used in more record breaking rides and more classic races with success than any other make of rim, there is not the slightest doubt. Times out of number has the rim given a good account of itself, both as regards its speed and stability, and those riders who stipulate this famous rim in their specifications will have no reason for complaint.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain G. Langborne, will sail to-day for London, Marseilles and Aden, with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Allen, Lt Col F S
Allen, Mrs
Beville, Capt and Mrs C H, 3 children
Ballantyne, Mr J
Biggs, Mr C H
Bell, Mr H J and 2 infants
Clarke, Miss F M Y
Chauncey, Mr M
Cooke, Mrs J V and 2 infants
Combridge, Mr A J
Combridge, Mrs and infant
Cole, General R A
Cole, Mrs and 3 children
Coulter, Mrs
Cursetjee, Mr Byramjee
Cumine, Mr A
Clement, Mrs H W and child
Chrystal, Miss Travers
Cooverji, Mrs
Carmichall, Mr G J G
Cardwell, Lieut C A
Kassden, Mr G
Ewing, Mrs A H
Engo, Capt E V, I M S
Evans, Mr J
Evans, Mrs, child and infant
England, Mr A E
Euston, Mr A B
Forbes, Mr A
Gill, Mr J
Hagg, Mrs and 2 infants
Hamilton, Mr K
Hender, Mr W
Hill, Mr R G
Jung, Mr Z
Lawrie, Mr C Johnstone
Morris, Mr C
Marris, Mrs
Morrison, two Misses
Muckerjee, Mr
Muncherjee, Mr M Gimi
Moore, Mr Gas
Nariman, Mr M K
Nawab Ali Mahomed Khan
O'Conor, Mrs M
O'Conor, Miss
Panton, Mr Duncan W
Rice, Mrs and 2 children
Sherwin, Mrs, child and infant
Sital Parshad, Mr
Sorab, Dr Nariman
Spens, Miss
Temple, Major J child and infant
Smith, Mr R K
Sander, Mr Wilkins
Way, Mrs T A H and infant
White, Mr W A S
Wood, Mr and Mrs J S child and 2 infants
Wilkins, Mr Sanders
Wilking, Mrs
Ward, Rev C F
Ward, Mrs
Wales, Mr J A G
Westland, Mr R

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bateman, Surg Col D T, Mrs and Miss
Booth, Rev E A
Cama, Mr B N
Cama, Mr C N
Collins, Mr C
Crowe, Mrs W H
Davoy, Mr J H
Davey, Miss
Davey, Miss V
DeLammarey, Lieut
Dixit, Mr V R
Duncan, Miss
Easton, Mr A B
Eagan, Mr
Evans, C N
Evans, Capt U W
Fearon, Major J A
Fforde, Mr A B
Fox, Mrs
Gadsden, Mr E
Gardiner, Mr
Gandhi, Mr and son
Gooperty, Mr F
Grose, Mrs
Harvey, Mr W
Hodder, Mr and Mrs W
Irons, Miss
James, Mr J K
Leveson-Gower, Capt C C and Mrs
MacNab, Mr and Mrs
Mancoch, Mr and Mrs
Meade, Mr Paul
Miller, Mr H C
Moore, Mr Jas
Pal, Mr
Panton, Mr D W
Paler, Mr G W
Phillips, Mr W W
Ross, Major W C
Silberrod, Mrs C A
Smith, Mrs V
Spence, Mrs, child and infant
Wood, Lieut Col E G F

FOR SUEZ.—Preston, Mr

[illegible] (Thursday.)

MAGAZINES.

BLACKWOOD for September is as usual excellent and varied in its contents, with a strong tendency to actuality. The Company and the Individual deals with the Company Promoter in his later development. The writer regards the Company as the boss of the later civilisation:—

> "Is not the world managed by company, or nearly so? If you follow the process of dressing in the morning you will find evidences of company all about you, from the soap you use to the boots you wear. The breakfast-table is strewn with company things, and you light your company cigar with a company match. You go to town in a company' bus, and in case of overcharge or incivility do you complain to the man who perpetrated it, in the old-fashioned way? Not at all; you write to a secretary—a printed announcement invites you to do so. If you tread on a lady's dress in the street you still apologise in person, so much do some old customs linger; but for the most part you are thoroughly be-companied in life, and when you die you can be buried by a company. It will go hard with the ingenious promoter, but we shall yet be born by limited liability, as indeed we can at present be reared by a company incubator. Little wonder therefore if the public are so easily lured to become shareholders. Of old a man had to make money by his own labour and energy; now he is taught or tempted to make it by the purchase of limited liability shares, and he is the poorer in every circumstance that goes to the making of a man."

The Spaniard at Home is limned by Hannah Lynch, who seems to have taken to heart Cromwell's injunction to his portrait painter and does not omit a single pimple or scar. For a sample take the following:—

DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SPANISH OFFICIAL

Meditating on the exposure of national imbecility the present war reveals, I am minded of the daily existence of one of the most important of Spanish military officials I once was privileged to study in profound astonishment. This man received a large, a very large, salary from the Government, and ruled over no less than four immense provinces. He rose at nine or ten, swallowed his chocolate, smoked a cigar, and at eleven o'clock went to his office, where he signed papers, gossiped a little with his several secretaries, and came up stairs to breakfast at noon. After breakfast he slept for a couple of hours, walked up and down the salon, smoking and listening to the chatter of his women-folks, went down-stairs to his office at three, and remained until four o'clock, and that was the extent of his daily labour. The State paid him enormously, for Spain, for exactly two hours insignificant work, and the rest of the time he did nothing but sleep, smoke, rock himself in a big roc king-chair, too lazy to stir out, to walk or drive or ride, too dull and indifferent to read or talk. His mind was as empty as his days and with such military chiefs in office, is it any wonder that not a single preparation for the war was made, not a single evidence of official competence, of forethought, of average intelligence was displayed by Spain at home or in her colonies? And this is by no means an isolated case. I studied for a month in a public library of Spain. The officials always arrived long after I was seated at my table. All the time they remained there they walked about or sat on tables, gossiping and smoking. Nobody wrote, nobody read, nobody knew anything on earth about the books in every one's charge, and at one o'clock they locked up the library and went home, worn-out with the day's labour, to refresh themselves with a siesta and a lounge upon the public place. And this is the life of the average Spaniard, rich or poor, unless he plays *pelota*, bicycles, or rides.—

Still even the devil is not all black; the Spaniard can fight and die for the honour of his country; he is neither a trickster nor a snob.—

THE SPANIARD AND THE AMERICAN CONTRASTED.

The spectacle Spain offers us to-day in facing so unflinchingly a war brutally forced upon her, broken ruined, and alone as she is, recalls her heroism in the beginning of the century, when she, alone in Europe, stood up boldly, and fought the tyrant of the hour. Bonaparte had ruthlessly trodden out all frontiers, and the whole Continent was under his sovereignty, when Spain, degraded and improverished, made her gallant and glorious stand against him. Such heroism as that displayed in those immortal sieges of Zaragoza and Gerona is not a quality that even centuries can destroy. Many a blunder, many a folly, countless and lamentable stupidities marred the story of the Peninsular War, and the Spanish Government to-day proves itself quite as incapable as the military Juntas; but the fight to-day for national honour is not less heroic, less desperate, than the long struggle with Napoleon. Force, wealth, and brains may be on the side of the people hom Pereda, the Spanish novelist, unjustly described to me in a recent bitter letter as 'a nation of miserable merchants,' but the Don is assuredly a sympathetic figure. His banner in the fray is a magnificent tradition of honour, a legendary valour that will stand to him in the deepest depth of degradation. Whatever faults history may lay to his charge, he is no cheap trickster, no mean braggart, no modern upstart new to arms, unacquainted with glory and victory. Above all, he is no trademan. In whatever rank you find him, you may count on something of the gentleman; and the snob, that intolerable curse of modern civilisation, is singularly rare in his midst. He may idle away his life in peace, but he does not brutally hustle his neighbour on the market-place in a lust of gold, with neither probity nor pride to regulate his transactions.

The NATIONAL REVIEW deals with its usual competence and impartiality with the episodes of the month followed by ten articles covering a great deal of ground. Mr. W. B. Haries sees in the "Morocco question and the War" the possibility of new complications, Spain being driven by the desire of securing compensation for her recent losses in Morocco. We have already pointed to this contingency and the likelihood of France and Russia pending their account in sustaining her in that enterprise. Mr. W. H. Wilson ("Ironclads in Action,") scouts the idea of an Anglo-Russian understanding, and suggests that Great Britain should utilise the five or six years that must elapse before the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan, so that if Russia attempts to come to the Persian Gulf this new Dual Alliance will strike an effective blow at Port Arthur. If the Germans who, if our rivals in trade are related to us by blood and temperament join us, then all will go on wheels. Mr. Wilson does not trouble himself even to suggest what Japan and Germany would receive for co-operating with us in counterstrike to Russian movements in thePersian Gulf, or what Japan would gain by quarreling with Russia over Persian Politics. Mr. Conybear who is neither a Frenchman nor a "Hirqnena" contributes to the *Review* under the latter designation the heart-broken and very touching letters of Captain Dreyfus to his wife protesting his innocence and looking forward to the day when the wrong done him will be acknowledged. The letter disposes of the fiction that Dreyfus confessed his guilt. A study in School Children by Miss C. Dodd of Owens College, Manchester, shows how little is done in England as compared to Germany, America, and Switzerland to study school children at first hand and understand their aptitudes and limitations—physical, mental, and moral. As a contribution to this study Miss Dodd got 105 primary school childdren between the ages of ten and fourteen to say "what is a policeman, a postman, a soldier, a king, a professor, a member of Parliment, a Negro, and a School Board. The last question startled the school board children more than all the rest; some thought it was "A collection of gentlemen that knew the laws of a school." A school where you can get in for nothing; a man who makes children go to school; a board set up in a school in which the teacher shows us how to do sums."

"A professor is someone who writes stories." "A man who makes a book" "A gentleman who publishes something."

The following represent their tribute to his learning:—"A man who has passed a high examination." "A very clever man." "A learned man well known." "One who can do his work easily." "A man skilled in sense."

That he has a certain social standing is evident from the following; "A professor is a man who is well off." "A man who lives in a nice house."

The child who said "a professor is a man who does something good" is vaguely conscious of his moral qualities.

Among the safe and vague definitions are those of the following kind:—

"A person who professes to do something."

"A man who says he can do anything."

The children's general ideas of a professor are derived from the brass-plates on doors announcing that professors of music or languages live within, or from jugglers and conjures. Thus:—

"A professor teaches all kinds of instruments."

"He is one who knows different languages."

"A professor is a man or woman who teaches singing."

"He is a gentleman that generally plays at balls"

"A man who knows clever tricks"

A Member of Parliament was defined as "A Lord;" "A man what belongs to Parliament:—"

"A man who makes laws for his Queen."

"A man who makes laws and sees if the Queen consents to them."

"A man who has to grant the requests from the people."

The country children are quaintly simple in their ideas:—"A Member of Parliament is to sign the notes, to add up bills, and keep some laws."

"He is a gentleman and people vote for him."

"A Member of Parliament keeps things straight for the Queen."

"He is a man who lives in the Queen's house."

"He has to pass a paper and the Queen cannot do as she likes with it, she has to sign a paper."

If we consider that these children are in the upper classes of our primary schools, and many of them are on the point of leaving schools for ever, we must admit, says Miss Dodd, very truly, that the chances that these future citizens will be able to vote intelligently when their time comes, are somewhat remote.

STERILISED MILK FROM GUJERAT.

APROPOS of a leaderette in which we recently directed attention to the special value of sterilised milk in India, Messrs. Staffad and Co., of the British Express Dairy, have sent us samples of sterilised milk, pure, and separated from Utisanda, in Gujerat, which they are now supplying in Bombay. The pure milk is of the best quality, and being sterilised in bottles hermetically fastened by the sample mechanism in use in Germany, remains sweet and untainted for a considerable time. The separated milk is of course not so rich as the pure, but it is a wholesome milk, and has, like the other, the valuable quality of remaining untainted for an indefinite time, even after the bottle has been opened, provided the fastening be replaced, at once. Both qualities are a vast improvement on the ordinary milk from the cow obtainable in Bombay. The general use of sterilised milk, now in growing demand in London as on the Continent, will go far to abolish typhoid, which in nine cases out of ten has its origin in germs conveyed in milk from tainted sources.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS COURT.

AT the adjourned fourth Criminal Session of the High Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant, was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; while the accused defended himself. The platform of the court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The Hon Mr. Mehta and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan watched the case on behalf of the other accused. The Special Jury, which assisted in the trial was composed as follows:—

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Foreman.

Mr. J. A. Lord
Mr. K. H. McDowell
Mr. J. W. Rice
Mr. F. J. Clark
Mr. N. G. Velinker
Mr. Govind K. Ranade
Mr. Brijbhushan Lall
Mr. Sorabji C. Sett

Further cross-examination of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, the complainant, by the accused, was proceeded with. He said that the only witnesses who were brought before him were Nanabhoy Cowasjee, Faradun and Laily. Laily informed him that he was indebted to Bottlewalla. He did not tell witness that Bottlewalla threatened him with an action. Witness had not agreed to indemnify for the amount if there was a conviction in the case. Witness did not take any notes of Faradun's statement made to him. In the lower court he gave as an excuse for not answering some of the questions that he had left everything in the hands of his lawyers. Witness had not taken a prominent part in the preparation of the case. His solicitors obtained the evidence of the Jailor, the hotel-keeper and Fonseca.

Durant: Oh! the jailor is a good honest man.

Witness, continuing said he would swear that there was no attempt made to suborn Batliboi, who declined to give evidence. Batliboi himself told him that he was indebted to Bottlewalla to the extent of three thousand rupees, and that his shop was mortgaged to him. Witness did not know what materials were placed by his solicitors before counsel before filing the information against the accused. It was not a fact that there was no evidence against the accused before Nanabhoy came on the scene. Nanabhoy was not in his employ at any time. He might have been employed in the Orientalmill before he had anything to do with the concern.

Durant here asked several questions, which the Judge said were wholly irrelevant to the case. His Lordship said that if Durant wanted to contradict the complainant by what he said in the lower court he should put the deposition in evidence. His Lordship further observed that, if Durant were to put the depositions in evidence, he could read the same to the jury.

Mr. Macpherson: It will simply be so much waste of time to read the cross-examination which lasted for fifteen days in the lower court.

Durant did not offer to put in the deposition. He then read a long report, which he had made to the magistrate on the day following his arrest on the charge of extortion.

Witness continuing, said that he was not at all startled by the report, which he either heard read out in court or read it in the papers. He did not know what share Dorabjee Patel had in making Williams an approver. He was not aware that Williams was in indigent circumstances, and that he was now living luxuriously in Pallonjee's Hotel.

Did Grace Williams come to you with a letter of introduction from her father?—No, never.

I mean in connection with this case?—No.

As an emissary from her father?—No.

Did you take any steps to procure evidence against me?—Yes. I tried to get evidence about your antecedents at Hyderabad.

Durant was about to go into irrelevant matter, when his lordship stopped him. Durant then said he would not ask the witness any more questions.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy was then re-examined by Mr. Macpherson. The serious charges made against Dorabjee Patel have naturally led him to take an interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Macpherson. He is charged with forgery?

Witness: Yes. Continuing, witness said he had never spoken in his life to Williams. The secretary was drawing Rs. 60 a month twenty-seven years ago.

Mr. Jehangir Edaljee Davar, examined by Mr Macpherson, said he was the secretary of the Oriental Mills, a Justice of the Peace, and a Fellow of the University. Witness gave evidence similar to that given by him in the Police Court.

In cross-examination by Durant, witness said he had not taken a very active share in the present prosecution. He was not a great friend of Dorabjee Patel. Witness lived in a bungalow belonging to Dorabjee Patel, which his mother had rented. Witness did not get Dorabjee Patel to interest himself in this matter.

Were you implicated in a fraud amounting to a lakh or Rs. 90,000?—It is an entirely untrue statement. Since the discovery of the mehta's defalcations, there was a change in the system of accounts. It is absolutely false that I threatend at any time to make a disclosure against the agents.

Re-examined, witness said he did not know who put Dorabji Patel in motion in the matter.

Nanabhai Cawasjee, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he was an engineer and knew Durant, whose acquaintance he made in the Civil Jail. Witness then gave evidence similar to that given by him in the Police Court.

The court here adjourned until to-day, (Saturday.)

A PECULIAR CASE OF BRUTALITY TOWARDS A WIFE.

A CASE of extraordinary brutality by a husband towards his wife, was disposed of by Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday. Curson Mahadeo, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Gannon with having on the night of 1st June last caused grievous hurt to his wife Manibai, by branding her on various parts of her body by means of a heated ladle. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the accused. The complainant, a girl of about fifteen years, stated in her evidence, that she was married to the accused when she was only a child. She had been residing with him as his wife for the last two years at Coombarwada. About 9 o'clock on the night previous to the last Mohurram day, her husband assaulted her, saying "why don't you act as my mother and sister tell you to do?" The girl replied "your mother and sister have been proposing to me to lead an immoral life, but I would not do that." After this, she was again assulted by him and turned out of the house. She went and sat at the foot of the staircase, where she slept for the night. On the following morning accused dragged her in by one of her hands, and beat her with his fist. This was in a room the door of which had been closed by accused. On the doorbeing opened by him, her mother-in-law, sister-in-law and father-in-law came in. There was a little fire in the fire place to which her sister-in-law added some more fuel and placed in it an iron ladle. The husband then tied the girl's legs with a piece of cloth and threw her down on her back on the ground. The mother-in-law seized the girl's hands, the father-in-law secured her legs, while the husband lifted up her saree exposing her body. The sister-in-law handed the heated iron ladle to the accused and the latter branded her on the groins, cheeks and various parts of her body. The girl screamed out for assistance but no one came to her succour. She became unconscious, but came to herself in about an hour and a-half. The accused was then alone in the room. Her legs were then freed. She had nothing to eat for three days and was unable to get up. Accused subsequently brought some ointment, which she applied to the wounds. The third day after she had been branded, her brother Jeeva and two others came to see her. Accused was then in the room and she was lying down. Her brother saw the mark of a brand on her face and asked her how that had been caused. The girl told him that she had been branded by the accused. The latter on being questioned admitted the offence, saying that he did it while in a freak of temper. The girl's brother then left the room and brought the police, who removed the girl to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital it was ascertained that she had eight brands on her body varying from one to four inches in breadth and one and a half to eight inches in length. She was detained in the hospital over a month, when she was discharged at her own request. After the evidence for the prosecution had been recorded, the accused on being questioned by the court stated that he had nothing to say with reference to the evidence offered against him. The magistrate then framed a charge of causing grievous hurt against accused to which he pleaded not guilty.

His Worship in disposing of the case remarked that the evidence for the defence was totally unworthy of credence. It was true that there was no evidence of any eye-witness to the brutal deed except that of the girl herself, but the circumstantial evidence was so strong that the Magistrate had no hesitation in accepting the statement that it was the accused's hand that had actually committed the deed. The Magistrate convicted the accused, observing that his offence was most cowardly and brutal and against his own wife, whom it should have been his duty to protect. The crime was deserving of severe censure and condign punishment. The accused had already suffered imprisonment while under trial, and taking that into consideration the court sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THE extraordinary decline of trade with Afghanistan and beyond has already been briefly commented upon, but the importance of the subject warrants a further enquiry. There are four principal causes at work, each in its own way gradually operating against the trade with and from India, but it is difficult to say which of these causes is most responsible for the decidedly unsatisfactory results. The crushing restrictive duties, levied by the Amir of Kabul, constitute perhaps, the more immediate obstacle; and, when added to these exorbitant dues, there is the policy of the Amir to restrict trade to two particular routes, the rivalry of the Trans-Caspian Railway, which Indian traders have now to reckon with, and finally the effects as regards Central Asia, of the Russian fiscal policy, it is a wonder the trade posts have any statistics to register at all.

THE overcrowding of Simla is a question that has attracted public attention for many years past, and the general opinion undoubtedly is, that building sites have been granted too freely in the more central parts of the station. This is the view apparently taken by the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab and the two Civil Surgeons of Simla, who may certainly be accepted as experts where the public health is concerned. They recently addressed the Municipality on the point, urging that in the Station Ward no more building should be allowed on certain areas. The Municipal Committee, while expressing general concurrence in the view taken by these officers that the limit of construction had been reached in much of the area indicated, declined to bind themselves not to grant more sites. It was resolved that each application to build should be considered on its merits, full weight being given to the opinion of the sanitary authorities. As to the bazaars the Committee agreed that no more building should be erected within their existing limits. It would, we think, be more satisfactory if the Local Government took up this subject, and decided once for all what sites should be considered as still remaining open for building purposes. If a definite decision were arrived at, a good deal of friction between the sanitary authorities and the Municipality might be prevented hereafter.

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ARTS COURSE OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

FATHER BOCHUM'S AMENDMENTS TO THE PHILOSOPHICAL PROGRAMME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have been requested to make public the reasons which led me to propose amendments to a programme that bears my signature. The request was urged on the ground that no opportunity was afforded to me at the adjourned meeting of the Senate on Tuesday last, of explaining my position, which to some has appeared inconsistent and obstructive, I thought it proper to comply with this request by reviewing the history of these amendmendments as calculated to justify my attitude towards the programme.

To this end I shall eucidate three points. The first is the fact that I signed the programme, as I found on receiving the Agenda paper, unhappily not under a formal protest, but, accompanied the document with a most emphatic report, describing in the strongest terms the imperfect and unsatisfactory character of the programme. These are my words :—

"The omission of two important branches of Philosophy (General Metaphysics and Psychology) and the consequent omission of Natural Theology indicates an unfortunate and deplorable deficiency in a University curriculum of philosophical studies. I am in no way opposed to requiring from our advanced students a wide acquaintance with the history of Philosophy but this sort of erudition is not everything. I myself am fulilly convinced, that a complete systematic course of sound Philosophy in all its several branches is possible, practicable and most desirable; and it is therefore not without misgiving, that I have agreed to join my colleague in recommending a course, which, wherever it goes beyond the historical study of the subject, puts before our students that which is little better than a medley of unsatisfactory and conflicting systems. To my mind this mode of studying the subject may easily lead to scepticism; but as a satisfactory course of Philosophy for the M. A. course must find its due preparation in the B.A. course, and as we have not been called upon to make any alteration of the existing programme in this respect, I have joined in proposing this new scheme, because the danger alluded to may possibly be averted under the guidance of professors."

By these remarks I evidently showed my intention of advocating a course which would safely avoid the danger of scepticism. The programe, therefore, being accompanied with these official declarations cannot be interpreted as having met with my unqualified approval. I was rather inclined to hope that my misgivings and suggestions would cause the programme either to be remitted for further considerations, or an any rate, to be laid before the Senate together with the substance of my observations. But neither course was adopted : the programme appeared in the Agenda paper in its bare outline without any reference whatever to my appended remarks. There was therefore nothing left to me but to place my views before the Senate in the form of amendments, as this body had not the slightest idea of the reluctance with which I had signed the programme.

The "second" point regards the haste with which we were suddenly urged to agree, if possible, on some final programme. I must call attention to the following facts. We presented our first programme as far back as April 1897; it took a whole year and three months to circulate it among the History Committee and some other gentlemen for report. Only about the middle of August last it was returned to us together with an abundant amount of criticisms, suggestions and fresh proposals for our consideration; we were requested to go over all these papers, reply to the criticisms, examine the new plans, return a final programme, and all that "*within a fortnight.*" Eight days had not yet elapsed, and we received another letter urging us to finish the work "*as soon as possible,*" because the Syndicate wanted to bring the programme during the present term before the Senate.

To comply with such urgent requests, and to expedite the matter, we set to work at once, but soon found that the time was insufficient for a thorough revision or a proper recasting of the programme of April 1897. To my own greatest surprise and disappointment I observed, that the principal, and most vital point of my difference with my colleagues regarding the Psychology question, was rather unfavourably commented upon by the referees. We had laid this conflict of opinions before the Syndicate in our joint report appeded to the programme of 1897, and added these words; "*Our respective reasons may be submitted, whenever required, or when the matter comes before the Senate for its final decision.*" Now, as this question was, so to say, the very-test-question of my whole attitude towards the programme, and, as so short a time was granted to us for coming to an agreement, I could do nothing else, but drop that subject altogether, the supreme importance of which was recognised by all. I had further to omit a carefully elaborated syllabus of subjects, regarding Ethics and Politics, on account of the exceptions which were raised, Finally, I had to exclude those special subjects that now stand in my amendments. Thus, the present programme of August last was settled, mainly to satisfy the urgent demand for a final programme, and I considered it my duty to notify in my accompanying remarks the unavoidable deficiencies of the programme. Being fully aware of the hasty and unsatisfactory manner in which the programme was ultimately settled, I was startled at not seeing in the Agenda paper any reference to the deficiencies which I had pointed out. On this account I thought it obligatory on my part, to bring these deficiencies to the notice of the Senate by my amendments, even at the risk of the whole question being sent back for revision. As to a prolonged revision, or any revision at all, I neither intended it nor thought it necessary. Because, practically, my amendments stand, as I conceive, in no opposition to the programme, but intend only to offer an optional course. And this is the *third* reason which induced me to propose them.

For their attentive consideration will show that they do not touch the substance of the programme, but only propose such optional additions, as in my opinion, are indispensable for special intelectual wants and aspirations, not provided for in the programme. My amendments, therefore, making due allowance for all other views, also satisfy the legitimate demands of those students, Christians as well as non-Christians, who, being desirous of taking up philosophical studies at the University, would be necessarily prevented from doing so if the programme were kept within its narrow limits. These students would not derive from a course of so many unsatisfactory and conflicting systems, the intellectual, moral and religious advantages, which they have a right to demand from the study of Philosophy. Nor would they ever be sufficiently safe-guarded against the danger of scepticism, to which the study proposed in the programme easily leads. I was prepared to respect every item of the programme as it stands, and to retain, if it were thought necessary, Ethics as well as Politics. I omitted Ethics on the same ground that Logic was excluded by unanimous consent, being amply provided for in the B. A. course. I omitted Politics partly in deference to the opinion of most of the referees, and partly because the referees were not satisfied with the books that could be assigned for this subject in a course of Philosophy. To express my position in a few words, I was willing to accept the whole of the programme with the only proviso that the main object of my amendments be not defeated. Therefore I was prepared to condense my amendments in the following way :—

"In lieu of papers III, IV, V, a candidate may [illegible] a systematic course of Aristotelian Philosophy based on the writings of Aristotle and as developed up to date in the Neo-Aristotelian i.e. the Neo-[illegible] Philosophy, including (a) General Metaphysics, (b) Natural Theology, and (c) Psychology."

This amendment, in this form, seemed to me technically acceptable, and I would have proposed it for the acceptance of the Senate, in consideration of the [illegible] merits of the Aristotelian Philosophy. For this philosophy exhibits the finest realisation of the proper object of Philosophy; it offers the safest guidance both in deciding upon contending schools and systems, and in studying by the light of pure reason, the great problems which form the common [illegible] sound intellectual, moral and religious life.

These explanations, unavoidably long, I thought, under the circumstances, advisable to submit to the public in justification of my attitude towards the programme.—Yours, &c.,

H. BOCHUM, S. J.

St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Sept. 21.

MILITARY NEWS.

At an examination held on the 30th July and the following days the undermentioned officers qualified for the rank of Major :—Captains Harrison, 11th Hussars, Sloane-Stanley, 16th Lancers, A. H. Biron, Eyre, Sharp, Coxhead, Royal Artillery, Capper, Royal Engineers, Lafone, Devonshire Regiment, Haggard, East Yorkshire Regiment, Holmes, Yorkshire Regiment, Ellis, Scottish Rifles, Reynolds, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Moss, Gloucestershire Regiment, Champman, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Becher, West Riding Regiment, Gill, Hampshire Regiment, Bond, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Kirkwood, Wiltshire Regiment, Buck, Durham Light Infantry.

The following qualified for the rank of Captain :—Lieutenants Stapleton-Cotton, Egerton, Lawrence, Archer, Stuart, Hobson, Royal Artillery, Hern, McCormick, Cameron, Bottomley, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Pearson, East Kent Regiment, Chichester, Devonshire Regiment, Doughty and Turner, Suffolk Regiment, Somerville, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Temple, Gloucestershire Regiment, Willoughby Osbourne, South Lancashire Regiment, Harvey, Royal Highlanders, Wilkie, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Smith, Royal West Kent Regiment, Harris, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Arbouin and Payn, Shropshire Light Infantry, Captain A. Menzies, Manchester Regiment, Ashton, York and Lancaster Regiment, Fairfax, Durham Light Infantry, De Berry Highland Light Infantry, Cameron Gordon, Highlanders, Christie, Royal Irish Rifles, Decson, Connaught Rangers, Newall, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Harvey, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Orr, Artillery, Grove, W. Strong, Royal Artillery, Bazeley, Royal Engineers.

The following passed in military law :—Lieutenants Clements and Hewetson, R. A. M. C.

The following officers of the Staff Corps passed their examinations :—Captains C. Boileau and Patterson, 5th Bangal Cavalry, Hogg, 8th Bengal Cavalry, Trevor, 15th Sikhs, Codrington, Corps of Guides, Thompson, 1st Gurkha Rifles, W. E. Vinour, 5th Punjab Infantry, Pollard, 5th Bombay Cavalry, Southey, 7th Bombay Lancers, Errington, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Elliot, 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, Walter, Deoli Irregular Force, Baldock Merwara Battalion; Lieutenants Johnson, 1st Bengal Lancers, Smith, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Rawlins, 24th Punjab Infantry, Bell, 32nd Pioneers, Gunning, 35th Sikhs, Tribe, 38th Dogras, Allen, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Mamie, 2nd Punjab Infantry Tanner 6th Punjab Infantry, Walker, 15th Madras Infantry, Fisher, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Dacosta, 5th Bombay Cavalry, Captain Wickham, Commissariat Transport Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kellie, 23rd Bombay Infantry, has been granted an extension of two years in regimental command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, R. A. M. C., and Captain B. Grant, Border Regiment, Adjutant of the Rangoon Volunteers, will shortly retire on pension.

Captain Clarke succeeds Captain Jones as Adjutant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Nicholson resigns his appoinment in the 2nd Punjab Infantry and reverts to the 3rd Madras Infantry.

Nursing Sister Kelly, Army Nursing Service, has been posted to Rangoon on probation.

The partridge season opened Sept. 1 under favourable climatic conditions. Birds are fairly plentiful.

NAGPUR NOTES.

Our correspondent writes;—The Chief Commissioner, accompanied by his secretaries, left for Pachmari on Wednesday last. On the way he stopped at Wardha and opened the water works. Mr. W.A. Nedham, Commissioner of the Nagpur division. Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, Deputy Commissioner of Wardha; Mr. E. Penny, Superintending Engineer; Mr. H. Mayes, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur; Dr. Hogan, Civil Surgeon and the members of the Municipality met the Chief Commissioner at the Railway Station accompanied him to the Water works. After inspection of the works the party returned to a Pavilion and Mr. Hari Waman Kelkar, President of the Municipality, read an address which was presented in a silk bag with a silver hydrant, emblematic of the water supply. A well-known Calcutta firm, Messrs. Burn and Co. carried out the contract for the pipes and service tanks and the pumping plans were supplied by Messrs. Simpson and Co. of London, and set going by Mr. T. Pulman, the representative of the firm in India. Mr. Ibbetson delivered an address in Urdu which was well received and the announcement that Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, had sent a telegram, desiring his best wishes to the people of Wardha, was received with applause. At the conclusion of the ceremony a photograph of the party was taken by Mr. Townshend of Kamptee.

On Saturday last the annual distribution of prizes to the Girls of the three schools in connection with the Free Church Mission took place at the Hislop College before a large gathe ring.

There are about to be some changes in the official world in these parts. Mr. A. M. Brigstocke I. C. S. Deputy Commisson of Bhandara being appointed Excise Commissioner, Mr. R. G. Pantin, Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner taking his place at Bhandara—Mr. F. S. Cowie I. C. S. is reappointed Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Surgeon-Colonel Hutcheson is allowed privilege leave and Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. Mackay Civil Surgeon, Jubbulpore becomes Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces in addition to his own duties, during his absence.

A youngman is to be tried to-day for defalcations He was the Collector of taxes and did away with Rs. 631. An unfortunate friend who draws Rs. 15 per mnsem stood surety for Rs. 150 and has now to pay up the amount.

The police to-day caught a native selling a pair of bullocks to a butcher for Rs. 8 and on enquiries being made it transpired that the animals were stolen from an adjacent village only the day previous.

Jubbulpore is on the tiptoe of excitement over the preparations being made for the Police sports. Contingents from every police centre will appear and the event seems to be looked forward to with great pleasure by the "bobbies." The Nagpur Volunteer Ball comes off very shortly; the B. N. Railway rifles hold their annual function a little later.

There are some bridges to be constructed on the B. N. railway between the last station, to be opened for traffic next month, and Calcutta, which will take a year or two, so that until these are finished passengers will be conveyed by steam boats to Calcutta from some where on the Midnapur Canal side.

The cold weather seems to be putting in an appearance. The mornings are chilly and the evenings give one an idea of a change in the atmosphere.

The crops seem to be progressing favourably in most districts, though in some parts more rain is wanted, prices have a tendency to fall, and cattle disease shows a decrease.

The B. N. Ry. Loco shops are to be located at Khargpur (Midnapur) and the Agent's, Traffic Managers and the Audit offices move shortly to Calcutta. An official has been sent to the Metropolis to arrang quarters for the staff, so that in all probability Christ mas will see the Head quarters of the B. N Ry at Calcutta.

D'ARCS' MARIONETTES.

These admirable midgets open in the Novelty Theatre Bombay next Thurday evening. This the original show founded by the late Mons. D'Arc has been absent from Bombay for 7 years. On its first visit it was a great success, the season running to over 8 weeks; and to judge by its former popularity their coming season should be equally successfull. The prices will be low and a bright and sparkling programme will be presented. The business manager is Mr. E. C. Clitherow whose previous visits to Bombay were as Advance agent for Fillis Great Circus. It may be mentioned that there will be a Matinee on Saturday next, specially arranged for children to whom Marionettes are always enjoyable.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY.

I. Tent pegging by half sections. Two runs, one in line 2 Indian File.

II. Jumping competition for ponies.

III. Thread and needle race (Ladies Nomination) conditions as before.

IV. The Bush Rangers Stakes. Conditions as before.

V. Horse Hurdle Scurry.—About 2½ furlongs over four flights of bush-wood fences. Catch weights.

HIGH COURT.—September 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

For an Exparte Decree

563-96—Balkrishna V N K—Khunderao Harichandra Mooranian and others vs Shrimant Rajamanya Rajeshri Parasharam Shrivosrao—Ardeshir H and D

Postponed Long Causes.

454-95—Little and Co—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rahiman vs Hajee Ibrahim Mahomed and another—Wadia and G and Daphtry and F

669-97—J C Cama—Pooranmull Gooljee and another vs Mahadew Abajee Kalay and others—K J Mantri.

42-98—Matubhai and J—Lakhmidas Narsey vs Chunilal Chotalal.

323-97—In person—Balshet Pandushet Sonar vs Mahadeo Abajee Kale—K J Mantri.

328-97—In person—Balshet Pandushet Sonar vs Mahadeo Abajee Kale—K J Mantri.

201-93—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad Hanshevday—Captain and V

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner Report and Costs.

798-31-91—Crawford B and Co—Madhowdas Premjee vs Goswami Shri Ghirdarjee Maharaj Shri Govindraj M I Khundoo and S

170-93—Khundoo and S—Tekoit Shri Girdharjee Maharaj Shri Govindraj M vs Madhowdas Premjee—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

230-98—Smetham B and N—Vijbai vs Dewkabai Magonlal and R. Part heard.

208-98—Wadia and G—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Khaikushroo Burjorjee Choksey—K D Shroff, Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

313-98—Tyabjee and Co Memonchand Purusram and others vs Guttimull Bunsidhur—Payne G and S

Defended New Long Causes.

226-98—Shamrao P—Maganlal Candas vs Raghunath Nagur and others—Wadia and G.

233-98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mulheus vs Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardashir H and D.

254-98—In person a pauper—Krisnnarao Kerroba vs Bhawanishanker Balkrishna and others—Mansuklal D and J.

281-98—Nanu and H—The Manmar Manfg Co vs The Penkar Manfg Co. and others—Dikshit and D, and Hiralal M and M.

290-98—K J Mantri—Ahmedkhan Allikhan Subedar vs Bhansali Govindjee Ramjee and another—Sorabjee and J and in person

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 20.

Ainsworth, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England

Keene, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, 29th P I, from leave, from England

Wallace Dunlop, Capt, Punjab, 23rd Pioneers, from leave, from England

Cowper, Capt, Punjab, 10th B Lancers, from leave, from England

Kennedy, Lt, Bo, R A, on transfer, from Aden

September 21.

Cook. Lt, Bo, 2nd K O Yorkshire, on leave, from Ahmednuggar

September 22.

Evans, Capt, Ms, R E, on leave, from Bangalore

Beville, Capt, Punjab, Comt Dept, on leave, from Murree

September 23.

Cardwell, Lt, Punjab, 2nd Oxford, L I, on leave, from Land Kotal

Ashlett, Lt-Col, Bo, 8th B I, on leave, from Baroda

DEPARTURES.—Setember 20.

Ainsworth, Surgn-Lieut Bengal, I M S, from leave

Cowper, Capt, Punjab, 10th Lancers, on leave, to Nowshera

Beckham, Lt-Col, 25th Bo Rifles, on leave, from Satara

September 22,

Kennedy, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Ferozepore

Stevens, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Satara

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1898.

1. There will be drill in the Riding School daily, for recruits (Tuesdays excepted) at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall for recruits on Tuesday 27th instant, from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

Latest advices from the Peshawar side of the frontier state, says the Lahore paper, that the Zakka Khels have expressed their determination not to surrender the rifles demanded by Government to complete the terms. It is hoped, however, that their neighbours the Malikdin and Kumbar Khels will eventually succeed in coercing them into submission. Besides this meagre item of intelligence, there is nothing to indicate the existence of unrest among the Afridis, as recently disclosed in reports received at Peshawar, which were believed to have some foundation in fact. It is now, we understand, suspected that these reports were circulated in certain quarters by agents sent from the interior, in view of the near approach of the settlement of the Khyber, in order to affect the decision of the authorities. It is thought that the tribesmen hoped, by creating a false impression of their attitude and intentions, to obtain better terms for themselves than they have reason to expect from Government. Still later news from Tirah now gives every hope of the early surrender of the outstanding arms by the Malikdin Khel and Zakka Khels, the only tribes which have hitherto been holding aloof from complying with the Government terms.

In connection with the manœuvres of the 8th and 13th French Army Corps in the neighbourhood of Blois, special attention is being paid to the problem of transporting troops over a river on an improvised bridge. An invention, of which the author is Captain Habert, an officer of Chasseurs, has been thoroughly tested. The invention is known as the "raft-sack." It consists of a water-proof sack constructed of a materia which is at once very light and exceedingly strong. When unrolled the bag measures about 10ft. by 4ft., but it can be packed in a very small compass and it only weighs some 10lb. or 11lb. The sack is filled with straw when required for use, or if straw be unobtainable with reeds or even twigs. Once afloat the manipulation of the sacks is simple in the extreme. A few men on each side of the river suffice for the purpose, the sacks being drawn from bank to bank on the endless rope principle. Each raft is capable of supporting five men fully armed and equipped. The experiments made with this invention are understood to have been most successful.

OXFORD IN 1898.

AN OPTIMISTIC STUDY.

The Warden of Merton contributes a study of Modern Oxford to the August number of the "Nineteenth Century," which is on the whole highly optimistic.

ACADEMICAL ANOMALIES.

It must be confessed, however, that a foreign observer, examining closely the institutions of Oxford in their practical working, might find much to surprise him. For instance, the University holds no entrance examination, and imposes no intellectual test whatever on those seeking admission to it. If a youth, ignorant of his letters, could persuade a College, or 'the Delegates of non-collegiate students,' to accept and present him, he would be entered on the books of the University as a matter of course, and might remain upon those books for the rest of his life (with the consent of his College) without passing any examination. The consequence is that no common basis of attainments can be assumed among those who have not passed Responsions; and little more can be said of passmen who have scraped through Responsions, for the contemptible minimum of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics then required might be expected from any boy of fifteen in addition to an elementary knowledge of French, History, and Geography, of which Responsions take no account. Again, it would not be self-evident to a foreign, or perhaps to an English engineer, why the whole educational staff and plant of the University and Colleges should remain idle for more than half the year. There is reason to belive that in old times it was not so, and that, although certain University Acts (like certain legal Acts) could only be performed in term time, both teachers and learners remained in Oxford during a great part of the vacations. But to propose the slightest abridgment of vacations is now the rankest heresy at Oxford, and men who differ from each other on politics, religion, art, and every other subject, including even the admission of women to degrees, are unanimous in holding that, whereas Nature intended all other occupations to be carried on for nine or ten months in the year, there is some occult reason forbidding University education to be carried on for more than six months, divided into three spells of eight weeks each. A like originality, or perversity, of academical policy is to be traced in the marvellous restlessness and inconsistency of its legislation, especially in regard to the examination statutes. Since the large and beneficial changes introduced into these statutes above forty years ago, scarcely a single term has elapsed without their being tinkered afresh; and, as this has often happened twice in the same term, they must have undergone, on a moderate computation, at least 150 amendments. The consequence is that, although experienced tutors steer their way through all these mazes with tolerable confidence, mistakes are constantly occurring, and no one could pretend to give a clear exposition of the examination code as a whole.

OXFORD SOCIETY.

Without dwelling further on the anomalies of a system which few but Oxford men can fully understand or trespassing on the province of the Student's Handbook, let us now glance at the social life of dons and undergraduates, which has so many distinctive and interesting features. Perhaps the first thing which would strike an old graduate revisiting the University, is the loss of its semimonastic appearance. A very large proportion of College tutors, as well as of professors, are married, and many have grown-up daughters, with the inevitable result that musical reunions, evening parties, garden parties, and even Cinderalla balls, ending before midnight, are now quite common. It has been said that when a tutor marries he is worthless, and expects more, being less accessible to pupils, but more tempted. as the father of a family, to study bread-winning at the expense of collegiate interest. At all events, his wife cannot be severely blamed if she regards the College mainly as a source of income, and shows her interest in it by promoting amusement rather than study. Probably the passmen have gained by this importation of feminine influence, for, if they must needs idle away their evenings, it is better that they should do so in the refined company of ladies; but it is certain that men who might otherwise be reading hard are, sometimes enervated by distractions which they follow—not in play-hours, but in hours which should be sacred to work. Nor does the general society of Oxford consist wholly or mainly of those actually engaged in teaching, with their families. The increasing number of such families, with limited incomes but refined tastes, has attracted from all parts of the country the same class of residents which has long frequented Bath, Cheltenham, and Leamington. Indeed, it has been discovered that plain living and high thinking can be combined in Oxford more easily than in any other provincial town. Some of these retired officers and Indian civilians have taken an active and useful part, no, only in local committees and charities, but in certain branches of academical work. Another element which has greatly disturbed academical repose, both for good and for evil, is the constant influx of visitors from London and elsewhere. For some reason, not easy to explain, Cambridge, though equally accessible and equally hospitable, is less frequented by the great London world, and seems to be less susceptible of external influences. The society to be found in Oxford dining-rooms and even in Oxford common-rooms differs much less than might be expected from that of the West End; the ideas, sentiments and tone are essentially the same, though, a. course, each has interests peculiar to itself. Moreover, quite apart from external influences, a variety of interests and occupations now exists among senior members of the University which inevitably divides them into many diverse circles. Not to speak of the older academical studies to which so many have lately been added, music, art, archaeology, and belles lettres, in the widest sens of the term, are earnestly cultivated by their respective votaries, while numerous social clubs of various hues effectually correct any collegiate spirit of exclusiveness. Many the younger dons, too, are zealous travellers, especially in the Easter vacations, when Oxford parties are generally to be met wandering, not only over most countries of Europe but over North-Africa and the Levant. Others are keen politicians, eagerly taking part in election-contests far away from Oxford or their own homes. No doubt an observant man of the world might still notice a certain academical family-likeness in Oxford men living at Oxford, however, varied their experiences; but, whatever his own type might be, would easily find a circle in which he would feel perfectly at home.

THE INFLUENCE OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

If a university education is no longer the one avenue of approach to the two learned professions which contribute most powerfully to fix the general standard of culture in society still the great body of Clergymen and of barristers nearly all the English bishops and a large majority of the Judges are *alumni* of Oxford or Cambridge. By virtue of their connection with the Established Church, these Universities are specially responsible for the guidance of national education to an extent which it is hardly possible to exaggerate. It is clergymen there educated who are not only the sole representatives of learning in thousands of country parishes but chiefly manage the great mass of parochial schools which are not under School Boards and where Schools Boards have been established, are frequently among the most active and influential members of them. The predominance of the older Universities in the direction of national education is still more conspicuous in the *personnel* of the Education Office itself. The whole indoor staff of that Office, consisting of secretaries and examiners, has been recruited from Oxford and Cambridge the former having a certain preponderance. More than half of the school inspectors for England and Wales are drawn from Oxford, and the rest from Cambridge, with the exception of a few who have been promoted from the rank of subinspectors. Not less marked is the prevalence of Oxford and Cambridge graduates on the staff of the Civil Service Commission, which now superintends, the examinations for every branch of the public service. All the commissioners, secretaries, and examiners with rare exceptions have been selected from one or other of the elder Universities. It was Oxford and Cambridge men who originated and shaped the open competitions for the Civil Service of India, and the head masters of the great public schools, all Oxford or Cambridge men, have been consulted at every turn in constructing the scheme of Army examinations. It may be added that of the last eleven Governor's-General of India seven had been Oxford men; and if we could follow the same line of inquiry into the whole administrative and political service of the State, we should find graduates of our two older Universities filling positions in a ratio out of all proportion to their numbers even as compared with the wealthier classes of the population. For instance, of the last nine Prime Ministers, five were educated at Oxford and one at Cambridge. In the present Cabinet, eleven Ministers out of nineteen are Oxford men and three Cambridge in the last Cabinet, seven Ministers out of sixteen were Oxford men and six Cambridge men. The House of Commons perhaps contains less of academical culture than it did in former days, as it contains more of the ability represented by success in business; yet above one-fifth of its present members are known to have been educated at Oxford, and above one-eight at Cambridge, besides many who have graduated in other Universities. But perhaps the most potent of all agencies in a country like our own, is what is known as the Press, with its infinite varieties of daily, weekly, monthly, ane quarterly publications. If the secrets of anonymous journalism could be unlocked—if it could be ascertained how largely news papers as well as periodical literature are indebted to Oxford and Cambridge men for their special characteristics, and how largely English habits of thought are moulded by English newspapers and periodicals—it would furnish a crowning proof of the all-pervading influence exercised by those Universities on the national life.

THE MISSING LINK.

STATEMENT BY PROFESSOR HAECKEL.

At the Zoological Congress, which is now being held at Cambridge, some interesting remarks were made by Professor Ernst Haeckel, of Jena, the famous biologist and advocate of the development theory, on the position of man in the animal kingdom.

Professor Haeckel referred to the remarkable discovery of fossils in Java by Dr. Dubois, which the discoverer considered to be the remains of an animal form intermediate between man and the apes.

After dwelling upon the importance of this discovery, the professor declared that it was no longer a mere hypothesis that man belonged to the order of primates, and that lemurs, monkeys, and men are descended from a common stem.

There has been much discussion respecting the discovery announced in a memoir published at Batavia by Dr. Eugene Dubois of certain fossil remains near Trinil, in Java. The bones were found, together; with those of extinct mammals, in a volcanic deposit, believed to belong to the early pleistocene, or even pliocene, age. The bones comprise a calvaria or skull cap, a femur (thigh bone), and two molar teeth. While Dr. Dubois considers them as all belonging to one individual, others refer to distinct groups, som[illegible] and others simian. The calvaria is much l[illegible] anthropoid apes), but [illegible] estimated to have been [illegible] a ca[illegible] poid [illegible] Dr. [illegible] pithecan[illegible] Dublin, rega[illegible] type of hu[illegible] Lydekker, on[illegible] of a microcep[illegible] and Mr Marsh[illegible] Dubois in add[illegible] a "missing li[illegible] order primate[illegible] men, apes and [illegible] quadrumana, [illegible] world monkeys, [illegible] lemurs form a se[illegible] these, than they are [illegible]

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Long engagements are rather expensive affairs in Russia. The bridegroom-elect is expected to send his fiancee a present every day.

A society now being formed in Paris binds members under a penalty of a fine never to shake hands with anyone else with a gloved hand, as the practice is supposed to be "contrary to health."

While the wedding service is proceeding in Japan the bride kindles a torch, and the bridegroom lights a fire from it and burns the wife's playthings. In Western countries the groom does not do so, as a rule, till some time after the marriage.

That women are able to bear physical endurance as well as men, Mrs. Fenwick-Miller is a living example. Ten years ago, for twenty-four hours, she worked without a minute's rest—describing the Queen's Jubilee at Westminster Abbey and elsewhere. On that occasion she acted as Special Correspondent for the "Illustrated London News," the "Lady's Pictorial," and a number of provincial papers.

By putting lace handkerchiefs in warm water, in which are a few drops of ammonia, and using Castile soap, they are easily cleansed and made a beautiful clean white. Then do not iron, but spread the handkerchief out smoothly on marble or glass, gently pulling out or shaping the lace. Just before it is entirely dry fold evenly and smoothly and place under a heavy weight of some kind, and you will find handkerchiefs lasting thrice as long as before.

House-hunting for the Queen, when Her Majesty desires to go abroad, is described in this month's "Cassell's Magazine." On such occasions it is the duty of Mr. Dosse, the Queen's courier, to find a suitable habitation. This is not always an easy task, and Mr. Dose has spent as long as two months house-hunting for Her Majesty and then been unsuccessful. Having found a desirable place, Mr. Dosse reports his find, describing its accommodation, its altitude, its surroundings, and all its other amenities. Photographic views of the house and grounds are also submitted to Her Majesty, who then signifies her approval or disapproval. The Queen must have a house of from eighty to a hundred rooms. It must stand high—several hundred feet above the sea. It must not be in a town, and there must be good roads for driving, as well as extensive private grounds. A suitable place having been procured and approved, Mr. Dosse makes contracts with tradesmen to supply all the different wants of the Royal household.

Commenting on ladies' clubs, a lady writes :—The greatest evils in this world are those of which the head and the front find their source in the separation of the sexes, and in the minds of all sensible people there is a feeling of distrust for any movement which helps a tendency so fatal in its results. If it were the aim and intention of the average woman's club to bring about a new order of things, and establish mutual clubs for men and women, then the purpose would be a laudable one. If, in other words, the present woman's club would be more honestly conducted and regarded as a means towards an end, no just criticism could be made. But, unfortunately, in too many instances the purely feminine club is considered, in itself, as an end. Regarded in that light the woman's club is accentuating, instead of removing, the very evils which gave it its origin. Therein lies the inconsistency of the woman's club. It is promoting and carrying further the very objection it set out to remedy. It has not done what it set out to do; on the contrary, it has so far defeated its own purpose.

"Woman" contrasts the differences between American and English girls before and after they are married. If the typewriter is unmarried, it would scarcely be contrary to American etiquette for her to lunch with her employer. The American girl may do anything, and in particular she may receive attentions from men which in this country could only mean one thing—an impending engagement. She is perfectly free to be taken to theatres and restaurants, and to receive chocolates at frequent intervals. And these things may mean nothing at all. The American girl is supposed not to be anxious to get married. But once she is married, all these little affairs must cease. In America the married woman is governed by a very strict code. Men over there are said to be anxious to marry, and when they are married they assume that their wives require no male society outside themselves. The contrast between American and English society is thus very marked :—In America—Men want to marry; the married woman is a nonentity; the young girl is supreme in society. In England—Men don't want to marry; the girl is almost a nonentity; the young married woman is supreme in society.

There is a very common and harmful habit against which you should warn your readers, said a family physician to the writer, and that is, the habit of eating too much salt. In reality, the quantity of salt that is required by the body is very small and only a moderate fraction of what the average man consumes. The effects of taking this excess of salt into the system is to throw an unfair burden on the skin and the kidneys to eliminate it. The kidneys especially suffer from the strain, and many serious disorders are due to the pernicious habit. In addition to this grave danger, the abuse of salt impairs the delicacy of the palate and makes it incapable of appreciating the true flavour of food. The worst of it is that the habit, like that of smoking and tea-drinking, grows with indulgence, until no food is palatable unless it is eaten with abundant salt. The cure is, of course, to gradually diminish the quantity used, and, where possible, as it is in many cases with real advantage, to discontinue it altogether. Many articles of food which now seem quite unpalatable without salt, would soon be found to have a delicate and exquisite flavour which the salt has effectually disguised.—

Said a physician—"I wonder that women fail to appreciate how much nervous force as well as physical strength they consume in worrying over the little things of life. Look at the mother and housewife as she goes about her tasks, and observe how often she utters an impatient exclamation, how often she sights over her servant's shortcomings, how often she starts nervously at a noise from one of the children. And each time that she loses control over herself, her nerves, her temper, she loses just a little nervous force, just a little physical well-being, and moves a fraction of an inch further on in the path that leads to premature old age and to invalidism." If women would only leran that it is not work but worry that kills! The average woman puts too much of herself into the correction of the children, into the ordering of her household, into the management of her servants. Only a few days ago I heard a mother and housekeeper say that she had "worried herself sick" over the fact that she must change her maid. "Indeed," she confessed, "I cried myself into a headache after having a row with Norah. These servants will be the death of me yet!" And this woman had, as a girl, been bright and sensible, and is a lady, and an educated one. Still, she had descended to a "row with Norah."

Fashion, observes a lady correspondent, as she is preached by the Paris model, seems determined to impose upon us this autumn the coat tail, the elongated peacock-like thing that spreads itself over the skirt, and ripples away over the sides. I confess to a hearty dislike thereof—that is, at the present moment. There is to me a lankiness about its lines—an absence of *chic*, a seriousness I cannot believe to be really *seyant* to any but the most frigidly sedate or the magistically statuesque, the Lady Janes of life. It savours of the Court of Louis XIV, in its pomposity. The straight redingote of the Diractoire in which Fashion is also executing some autumn manœuvres appeals to me quite differently. I take it to my heart at once, though it is to the other by no means distantly related, both being formed by extending the bodice downwards. Taste is indeed a touchy quantity, not always knowing itself what reason lies below its instincts, an imp, indeed, I am sometimes persuaded that takes possession of us to our undoing and continual unrest. Instance the infinite placidity and calm of the badly dressed, the frequent nervous irritability of the elegant. It is, I don't doubt, just the suggestion of peacock-like pomposity that silenates me from the elongated coat tail. Than a simple and pleasing outline a grown can possess no greater charm; than completeness combined with simplicity, no higher quality.

Fashion is, however, many-minded just now, and smiles on coat tails of all conditions, short as well as long. Indeed, the the natty little coat with straight front and closely-fitted back, boasting very little basque to speak of, is proclaiming itself the most popular coat of the moment. Not but what we must receive this and all such proclamations with a grain of salt; perhaps it will be and perhaps it won't be. Just for autumn, for example, we shall often in the haunts of the fashionable behold the oft so-called spade-fronted sort of Eton coatie a shape very favourable to the stout. This costume I met while being conducted last Friday over that most beautiful old pile Norwich Cathedral. This fellow-sightseer I noticed afterwards to be a remarkably stout woman, though it was not at first evident, owing, to the saving clause of the elongated front. The fawn face cloth, as our sketch will, I hope, show, was elaborately stitched and had the advantage of a charming contrast in a soft turquoise-blue silk front set in very deep tucks horizontally, and finished at the neck by a fluffy cavat of exactly matchining turquoise tulle. This soft fluffy blue tulle tie was simply charming and becoming, I need hardly say, with that woman's fair hair and big blue eyes. Another of that same party wore a blouse of mauvemuslin, set in perpendicular tucks showing lines of wide Maltese insertion down the front and back. That also was charming. A portly mamma that I met later on lunching at the hotel embodied another idea an idea for mammas in general : a black silk coat and a black transparent canvas grenadine skirt over grey silk. That modish matron had a dainty little grey bonnet, with fluffy grey tulle strings that just suited her silver-touched wavy hair. The value of grey to the grey-haired woman is beyond estimation; clad in grey she is a picture. I wonder, do all my grey-haired readers know of the hair-pins covered with pale grey silk to be had now? They are quite invisible in the hair, and, moreover, never fall out of it like the ordinary japanned product. To anyone needing these I will gladly send the name of a shop where they can be had. For elderly women there are not now distinct modes, as in bygone days; the coat and skirt is the costume for all womankind, old and young, and when even mamma dresses for the more formal function, it is just a fussy cape, not a mantle, she throws over her afternoon gown. To keep pace with the modern notions, mamma must visit the hairdresser just as religiously as her daughter for the mysteries of hair-waving, &c. A friend of mine, owning blithly to sixty summers, has her silver locks skilfully waved every week. Not that she has an elaborate and foolishly fashionable coiffure. By no means. Her hair is parted clearly over the forehead, brushed down each side, and braided at the back modestly enough to please the most conservative notions only the hair ripples down most naturally over the face and that makes all the difference.

A daintly old dame is always a most pleasing picture, and never fails of her mead of admiration. Her lace, the old ladies lu[illegible] play just now to her h[illegible] her goodly collars g[illegible] qually goodly flou[illegible] int de Flanders [illegible] vening way a[illegible] ace to spare [illegible] a study jus[illegible] stitten w[illegible] c. The [illegible]

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